GREEN GODDESS
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 115 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660

66 Months' Return Tickets.

To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular Intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
12, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1678.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Gove.nment and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

232 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 812,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital	Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve	Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Teingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokchama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed	Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about	,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. TALVI & SONS,
32-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

(For Europeans only.)

Nearest to station and camp. Best European comforts. Presently occupied by military officers and family. Charges moderate.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS. HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS. AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 50 TONS SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. METHA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Tank Bunder, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esq., Receiver of the firm of Messrs. Popatlal Anandji and Co., the balance stock-in-trade of the said Popatlal Anandji and Co. at their shop consisting of:—

About 50 tons scantlings, etc., etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th May, 1917.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA. A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KARACHI.—Hafiz A. G. Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam B. Sherkar.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 4 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED the public to know that N. N. MAJUMDAR'S Dictionary called AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) has as the "Bengalee" says, *"supplied a desideratum."* The "Indian Mirror" says: "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help." Mr. Justice ASHUTOSH MUKHERJI says: "It contains interesting information." Price Re. 1-5. Apply to AUTHOR at 18/A. Amherst Road, Calcutta. 833

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a Pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8087

DR. RAYAKAR has removed his Manhar Homeopathic Dispensary opposite Bhuleshwar Library.
Hours 7-30—9-30 a.m., 3-0 to 6-30 p.m (S. T.) 8133

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited., Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two qualified DRIVERS for steam road roller for about months from 1st June to end of October 1917, monthly pay Rs. 50. Applicants should send in their applications with certificates of competency to reach the Undersigned not later than 31st May, 1917.

N. N. AYYANGAR,
8132 Executive Engineer, Kanara. Dist.

WANTED

WANTED—A new or second hand COACH BUILT SIDE CAR to go with a Triumph Motor Cycle. Apply sharp to Box No. 784, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8131

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort. Bombay.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Public Classes, 2 hours a week, Re. 8 per month.

PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff, at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges.
ALL FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two seater 1915 "PERRY" MODEL DE LUXE. Apply to Box No. 779, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8112

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No.15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle," 1085

TO BE LET

TO LET OR TO SHARE—A fine airy flat, near Colaba Station, for a short period. Well furnished, electric fittings. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 785, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8136

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have no interest in or connection with the firm of DULABHDAS PURSHOTUM dealing in piece-goods in the Mulji Jetha Market, Gowmukh Gully.

Dated this 14th May, 1917.

LUKHMIDAS BHAWANIDAS.
BHOWANIDAS NAROTAMDAS.

Juni Hanman Gulli,
Kalbadevi, Bombay. 8135

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BHAVNAGAR CITY PRESS AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
(Now in Voluntary Liquidation.)

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that one Mr APPAJI GOVINDRAO KALE, medical practitioner, Palitana State, Palitana, held 2 shares in the Bhavnagar City Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (now in Vol. Liquidation) and in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, prior to the Company's going into Voluntary Liquidation the dividends accrued on his shares out of the profits of the Company were credited with the reserved fund account of the Company. As neither the aforesaid shareholder nor his legal representative has up to now claimed the amount of the dividends due by the said shareholder or his legal representative from the Company, the undersigned gives this final notice that if there is any person who proves his identity as to his being a legal and rightful owner of the said two shares or his legal representative can prove so vice versa, the amount due will be handed over to either of the aforesaid two legal claimants on application to the undersigned.

In case however no trace of the shareholder or his legal representative is obtained within a month from the date hereof the said two shares will be forfeited and the amount of first instalment paid to the various contributories during the period of liquidation together with the amount of some unclaimed dividends will be utilized in the manner in which the undersigned thinks fit.

KALIANRAI SHUNKERPRASAD,
Co-liquidator.

15th, May 1917
65, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.
8134

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7969 Bombay.

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, will be paid on application at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after TUESDAY the 15th May 1917 between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 4th May 1917, on production of share certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May, 1917, to 14th May 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th April, 1917. 7972

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JEHANGIR NUSSERWANJI GARGAT, and JALEJAR NUSSERWANJI GARGAT and Bai JERBANOO NUSSERWANJI GARGAT, the administrators and administratrix of the estate of Bai DHUNBAI NUSSERWANJI GARGAT, deceased, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, charge, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground called or known by the name of Charniwady Oart (of which the former Fazandar was Bhawoo Appaji Chawanand and the present Fazandar is Vandravandas Varjlal) together with the messuage or dwelling house built or standing thereon situate on the North side of the new Sonapore Road at Lohar Street, (being formerly in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar but now in the sub-district of Bombay) in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 239, New No. 1776, Old Survey No. 47 and New Survey No. 8246 and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under C. Ward No. 2766 and Street Nos. 345 and 347 Lohar Street and bounded on or towards the East and South by the said New Sonapore Road, Lohar Street, on or towards the North partly by Charney Wady Lane and now by the New Road or passage of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nassarwanji Framji Gagrat and now of Doctor Keshav Haridas Vaid.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1917.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.
8128. Purchaser's Attorneys.

Situation.	Area in Sq. yds.	Collr.'s New Survey Nos.	Tenure.	Mpl. Nos.
Worli Road	4875	1A/3092	Foras..	G. Ward No. 1603 (Portion). Street No. 602 (Portion.)
		3090	„ ..	G. Ward No. 1601. Street No. 600.
		1A/3091	„ ..	G. Ward No. 1602 (Portion). Street No. 601 (Portion.)

Dated the 5th day of May, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
8129 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAMODER BHASKER MANTRI, of Bombay Hindu has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay at Worli Road, of the tenure, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. containing by admeasurement the square yards and according to the other particulars mentioned in the Sub-joined table:—

Situation.	Area in Sq. yds.	Collr.'s New Survey Nos.	Tenure.	Mpl. Nos.
Worli Road	4875	1A/3092	Foras..	G. Ward No. 1603 (Portion). Street No. 602 (Portion.)
		3090	„ ..	G. Ward No. 1601. Street No. 600.
		1A/3091	„ ..	G. Ward No. 1602 (Portion). Street No. 601 (Portion.)

Dated the 7th day of May, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
8129 Purchaser's Attorneys.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET BOMBAY.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re, 1.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc.,

Price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co.
LIMITED.
Worli Laboratory, Bombay

Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
THE
GAIETY REVUE COMPANY
Presents
OUR GREAT LOCAL
AND
TOPICAL REVUE
BOMBAY BY NIGHT
SCENE I.
Mrs. LOVELESS' BUNGALOW
IN COLABA.
THE NEGLECTED WIFE.
The Wonderful Deductions of
SUPDT. ROBERT, C.I.D.
SEE THE FLAPPER BRIGADE.
SCENE II.
VICTORIA GARDENS.
CAUGHT RED-HANDED.
SCENE III.
SEE OUR IDEA OF THE
DIVORCE COURTS
Watch the Proceedings
THE FAMOUS PARSI PLEADER
The first part will be preceded by our
STANDARD VAUDEVILLE
THURSDAY MAY 17TH
A Merry Naval
Musical Comedy
THE MUFF GIRL

HAVE YOU SEEN
the opening chapters of that
most talked-of serial glorious
"LIBERTY"
If you want one night a week for seven weeks when you can forget the cares of the day; if you want to be thrilled, fascinated, and lifted out of yourself, just see.
THE SERIAL GLORIOUS
together with
CHARLES CHAPLIN
the prince of comedians in a two reeler.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7-00, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
at
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.
CHANCE FOR YOU TO WIN
RS. 10,00,000.
Every day at 7 o'clock Show one WAR LOAN LOTTERY TICKET will be PRESENTED FREE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
NEW PROGRAMME
DANCES AND COMIC SKETCH
BY
SIGNOR MALAGA
AND
SIGNORITA MALAGA
CINEMA
"NIGHT SHADOWS."
A Drama in which a husband's jealousy leads the plot.
"THE MASKED WOMAN."
A young man inexperienced in life is ensnared in the clutches of a woman whom he finds out through the assistance of his sister.
AND THE LATEST.
PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing: Count Zeppelin Dead,—Portuguese Recruits leaving Lisbon for training,—Presentation of Posthumous Honours by Brig.-Gen. Colomb at Northampton,—Eton Boys at work on the land, etc.,
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

AN EXPERIENCED ASTROLOGER!
Inform us of your birth-place, exact birt time (Standard, Madras or Bombay) date, an time of question.
CHARGE—One question for one rupee (Please do not send stamps.)
We have many certificates secured from various people. (All work by correspondence no time for personal interview).
V. N. KHANDEKAR,
9, Kasbe, Poona City.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA
TO-NIGHT 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p. m.
WHEN FORTUNES
are not men's slaves but their masters, there is bound to be such parental injustice as is seen in
"THE TIGHT REIN"
one of the highly stirring
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
"LIGHT AND SHADOW"
a very pleasing comedy disentangling the subtle threads of an interesting embroglio. with
MLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
in the chief role
THEN THE ICE MAN CAME
A breezy Comedy

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
Mr. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
H. M. GOVERNMENT TOUR
of the Latest and Greatest of the
OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS
THE
BATTLE OF THE ANCRE
AND THE
ADVANCE OF THE TANKS
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD WILLINGDON, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
ALSO
GLIMPSES OF THE NAVY IN WAR TIME
FILMED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.
PRICES:
At 10 p.m. .. .. Rs. 4, 3, 2, I and As. 8
At 6-30 p.m. .. .. Rs. 3, 2, I and As. 8, 4
PLAN for 10 p.m. performance at ROSE & Co.

GIGANTIC ATTRACTION
AT THE
ELDORADO!!
ITALIAN CINEMA
[Commenced from Saturday and for one week only.
8000 Ft. **ARSENE LUPIN** 8000 Ft.
has been secured by the Eldorado at enormous cost.
ARSENE LUPIN
Adapted from the famous novel and play by Maurice Leblance and Francis de Roisset. Featuring the three popular stars Gerald Ames, Douglas Munro and Manora Thess.
ARSENE LUPIN
The Gentleman Cracksman
is without doubt one of the most popular of fiction Heroes.
The Greatest Detective Story
Ever taken for the Cinema.
It Baffles Description. Every scene a Triumph. Every actor a star, every foot a Gem of Photography.
No Picture loving man, Woman, or Child Should Miss This
TITANIC ATTRACTION,
ARSENE LUPIN—ARSENE LUPIN
Don't forget what we published before *i. e.*
That we don't advertise all Films with a superlative but
ARSENE LUPIN
deserves all praise as it is really the greatest detective story ever screened.
SUNDAY 5 P.M. MATINEE A NEW CYCLE WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AS PRIZE
EVERY TRICK UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
Commencing 19th May Saturday.
MACISTE ALPINO
The world renowned artist of
CABIRIA.

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AMUSEMENTS.

SEE
THIS GENUINELY THRILLING PICTURE
TO-NIGHT
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
The greatest serial yet.

AT
IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
The greatest serial yet.

Read the Thrilling Story of the Shielding Shadow in this paper every Monday and Friday.

Prof. CHOLKAR'S CIRCUS

To-night and every night
9-30 p. m.

PLACE—CHARNI ROAD NEAR, WEST END CINEMA.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND GIGANTIG EXHIBITION

of strength by

Prof. CHOLKAR.

Amongst his various other feats motor obstructing and 3 to 4 thousand lbs. weight sustaning feats are nothing but marvels.

Matinee Show every Saturday and Sunday
at 4-30 p.m.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!
AT MUSTAN TANK, BELLASIS ROAD
Our LIONS and TIGERS are so beautifully trained that they alone are well worth a visit.
TO-NIGHT! AT 9-30 P.M.!! TO-NIGHT!!!
Prof. Parsharamrao's
NEW GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS
Marvellous performances—absolutely the best ever presented by any circus.
Special tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding.
Prof. PARSHARAMRAO, *Proprietor.*
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Dr. S. K. BURMAN'S
KOLA TONIC! KOLA TONIC!!
The Tonic of all Tonics. The Greatest Nerve Food.—Just try and judge for yourself—its wonderful results.

Kola—an admirable pick-me-up.	Kola—possesses special merit.
Kola—is a stimulant to the brain.	Kola—energy in every dose.
Kola—is a boon to inebriates,	Kola—for young or old.

A phial of 32 doses Price Re. 1. *Postage as.* 5.
For full particulars drop a card to-day.
Dr. S. K. BURMAN.
5, Tarachand Dutt Street, CALCUTTA,
Telephone 1852 Telegraph "Camphor"
Agent:—A. M. THAKKAR,
122, Princess Street BOMBAY.
Post Box No. 554.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	12.46	
May-June	12.39	
June-July	12.32	
July-Aug	12.25	+13
Aug.-Sept	12.07	
Sept.-Oct.	11.87	
Oct.-Nov.	11.80	
Nov.-Dec.	11.73	
Dec.-Jan.	11.70	+17
Jan.-Feb.	11.68	
Feb.-Mar	11.66	
Mar.-Apl.	11.63	
Apl.-May	11.61	
May-June	11.57	+16

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 12th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,809,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	198,000
East Indian ,, ,,	149,000
American ,, ,,	27,92,000
Other ,, ,,	62,000
Total Sales	40,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	2,000
,, Export	--
East Indian ,,	--
,, ,, Stock	39,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,500
,, ,, Actual Export	--
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	--
American Afloat	106,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	113,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

REPETITION.

London Thursday, May 10th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Other Securities	111,560,000 Dec.	2,600,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 11th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
,, ,, to Continent	6,000
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.50+13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19½
Demand Bills	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	74 5/8
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	68,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	14,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	46,000
,, ,, to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	915,000
,, ,, at Interior Port	850,000

New York, May 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	19.70+5
,, ,, Oct.	19.09+15
,, ,, Jan.	19.22+15
Spot Cotton at New York	20.15+15
,, ,, New Orleans	19.69+19
Futures at New Orleans July	19 03+11
,, Oct.	18.50+15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19½
Demand Bills	4.76.80
Silver Commercial Bars	76⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London. May 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	38
Advanced owing to lower Indian currency reserve	Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Not quoted.	
Rapeseed, Brown. Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton fixed maximum	600
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Afloat Quiet	600
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Gingelly per ton fixed price	640
Toria Rapeseed per ton quoted	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Afloat Paid	600

London, May 11th.

Linseed Calcutta Afloat Paid	60

London, May 12th.

COTTONSEED

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) quoted	380

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos July-Sept.	16/18 C & F	Calcutta,	21/1½
Raw Java, C & F	Bombay July-Sept.		21/4½
do. do.	Karachi July-Sept.		21/5½
Fine White Java C & F	Calcutta July-Sept.		22/0½
do. do,	Bombay July-Sept.		22/1½
do. do	Karachi July-Sept.		23/2½

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Mfrs. & Engravers.
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179 KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

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GEMS OF WISDOM.
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Calico bound, Rs. 2-4 including postage.
THE SHANMUGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT
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Madras G. T.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay May 14.

The market to-day for Old Crop opened steady at much about Saturday's closing rates, Fine Broach May being quoted Rs. 401/2 and July Rs. 411. New Crops were steadier at Rs. 3/2 for Good Broach April 1918 and Rs. 282 for Fully Good Bengal January 1918. Prices improved quickly during the day, and a good business was done in Fine Broach May and Fine Bengal May, but for July there was not so much enquiry. In Westerns and Sawginned for May-June some transactions were made. Fine Khamgaon Akola May is quite nominal as there is nothing doing.

New Crop improved much the same as Old Crop, and closed steady as under. A small business was done in the bazaar, sellers being scarce.

For ready cotton there has been a good demand on much the same lines as last week.

QUOTATIONS 5 P. M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	May	408	
Fine Broach	July	417	
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	May	365	
Fine M. G. Bengal	May	301/2	
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	310/11	
Good M. G. Westerns	May-June	388	
Good H. G. Westerns	May-June	378	
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	May-June	392	
Good M. G. Coompta	May-June	395	

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	379/80
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	289/90

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5¼ per cent. discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 10-30 P. M.

M. G. Fine Bengal	May	299/300
M. G. Fine Bengal	July	312
M. G. Fine Broach	May	407
M. G. Fine Broach	July	417

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Bengal	January	292
Good Broach	April	382

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 14th May 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	.. ..	286	--	--	1/25 Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	284	274	--	--	Ready
	308	298	288	--	Ready & 25th May 17
	--	310	--	--	1/25th July 17
Seinde-Punjab (M G)	310	298	288	--	Ready & 25th May 17
	--	--	--	--	1/25th July 17
	--	312	--	--	
Khandesh (M G)	--	340	315	--	Ready
	--	..	--	--	
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	--	--	347	--	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	--	--	380	--	Ready
Kadi Viramgon	--	407	392	--	Ready
	--	--	--	--	
Akola Khamg.	--	360	330	--	Ready & 25th May 17
	--	--	--	--	1/25th July 17
Karanja (M.G.)	--	375	..	--	Ready
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	--	358	328	--	Ready & 25th May 17
Dhamangaum to Poolgaum (M.G.)	--	363	343	--	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	--	368	348	--	Ready
	--	--	--	--	
Nagpore	--	373	355	--	Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	--	--	--	--	
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	--	375	357	--	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	--	400	396	392	Ready
	--	407	--	--	25th May 17
	--	417	..	--	1/25 July 17
	--	--	--	--	
Miraj (M.G.)	--	--	--	376	1/25th Apr. 18
	--	--	--	394	Ready & June/July
Mathia (M.G.)	--	327	317	--	Ready
	--	--	--	--	
Bhagalkote Bilapur (M.G.)	--	--	--	353	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	--	--	--	376	Ready
	--	--	--	390	June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	--	--	--	380	Ready
	--	--	--	387	June/July
Westerns (H.G.)	--	--	--	377	June July
Compta (M.G.)	--	--	--	392	Ready & June/July

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 14th MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	305	295	285		Ready.
M. G. Seinde Punjab	307	297	287		"
M. G. Mingunghat, Wardha		378	368		"
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		377	365		"
M. G. Yeotmal		365	350		"
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		361	346		"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		360	335		"
M. G. Amraoti		358	333		"
M. G. Broach		399	395	391	"
M. G. Muttia		330	316		"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		407	402		"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 14th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery,	April May
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	44 0 0	6 3 6	-- --
White Cawnpore 70-80	43 0 0	6 3 0	-- --
,, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 3 8	-- --
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 0 0	6 6 0	-- --
,, Brown Cawnpore	6 0 0	6 6 0	-- --
,, Yellow Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0	-- --
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 1 0	8 7 0	-- --
,, Brown Thin	7 6 0	7 12 0	-- --
Teelseed White 85.15	42 0 0	8 0 0	-- --
,, Gajar 75.25	41 0 0	7 12 0	-- --
,, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	7 4 0	-- --
,, Black	36 0 0	7 0 0	-- --
Poppyseed, White	7 10 0	7 2 0	-- --
Groundnuts	34 0 0	-- --	-- --
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0	-- --
Jawa	29 0 0	4 4 0	-- --
Arandia	38 8 0	8 0 0	-- --
Forward,	Rs. a. p.		
Wheat, April-May	6 7 6		-- --
,, Aug.-Sept.	6 10 0		-- --
Linseed May	8 10 6		-- --
,, Sept.	8 4 9		-- --

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th instant:—

Cotton	9,600	bales
Wheat	22,339	cwts.
Linseed	8,580	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc.	483	,,
Gingellyseed	Nil	
Poppyseed	2,169	,,
Groundnuts	261	,,
Castorseed	6,072	,,
Rice	12,619	,,
Myrabollams	2,570	,,
Cottonseed	692	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	Nil	
Joowar	816	,,
Maize	Nil	
Barley	447	,,

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 11th May.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	413	497,849
B. B. & C. I. Railway	17	20,674

BULLION.

May 14, 1917.

The silver market was steady in spite of pretty heavy sales by Calcutta Speculators. The China exchanges are up.
English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 94-4.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 89-13.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 89-7.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 190½.
30 days' Sight Hongkong Rs. 172½.
30 days' Sight Shanghai Rs. 257.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The share market was steady on account of the Bank of Bombay cash balance being Rs. 1,63,00,000 up and as there were further indications of money getting easier. The market closed fairly steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,410 to 1,395 and closed at 1,405. Tazuribhoys from 602/8 to 592/8 and closed at 600. Manawars from 1,510 to 1,492/8 and closed at 1,502/8. Nagpurs from 2,187/8 to 2,170 and closed at 2,180. Indian Bleachings from 262/8 to 260 and closed at the latter rate. Indore-Malwas from 355 to 347/8 and closed at 352/8. Swedeshis were steady at 1,385. Crescents at 182½. Pearls at 425.

Tata Iron and Steel ordys were placed between 226/4 to 221/4 and Defds. between 940 to 930. Ratni ordys were placed between 265 and 260 and Defds were steady at 965.

Shivrajpurs were steady at 39 and Central India Minings at 42.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 12th May, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	5,23,63,529	
Public Deposits at Branches	1,04,04,340	
	6,27,67,869	
Other Deposits	14,15,97,715	
Post Bills	6,632	
Sundries	29,38,875	
Total Rs.	22,66,11,091	

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	2,93,14,910
Other authorised Securities	31,82,614
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,21,61,603
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,84,36,538
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,02,38,084
Dead Stock	10,16,722
Stamps	8,082
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	17,77,082
Sundries	5,60,761
Cash	7,99,11,510
Total Rs.	22,66,11,091

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Very little business was put through to-day. Jute being practically neglected. A few small lots of coal shares were done with prices remaining firm. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 23-4; Burra Dhemo 12-4, 12-8; Burrakur 36-4; Gopalichuck 9-12, 10; Ghusick 20; Huntodih 18; Jainty Central 16, 16-4; Jumoni 9; Lakurka 41-8, 41-12 s.l.; North Damuda 9-8; Pench River 18-4, 18-8; Raneegunge 35-12, 36, 36-4; Saltore 10, 10-8; Satpukuria 10-4; Singaran B 11-8, 11-12; Thandabari 22-12, 23.

Jute:—Barnagore 87-8, 88; Budge-Budge 340, 342; Clive ord 114; Fort William 125, 126; Howrah ord 267; Northbrook 26.

Miscellaneous:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 90.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-10 to Rs. 67 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to Rs. 67-6.

RESTRICTED SALES OF COUNCIL BILLS

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau Bombay has sent the following telegram to the Finance Minister, Government of India, Simla:—

"Owing to restricted sales of Council Bills trade between India and Europe as well as between India and the Far East is considerably hampered. My Committee request Government to open exchange to relieve stringency of money market in trade centres and to prevent agriculturists from suffering by depreciation in price of their produce."

SEA SERPENT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday while I was walking in the evening on the Chowpati sea-shore on sand, I saw something like a serpent rushing out of the water and coming to the place where almost all people have their usual walk in the evening, I at once dashed my foot on the ground and back it, went speedily into the sea, following a zigzag course. I cannot tell what sort of creature it was. Had I not forced the creature back into the sea by dashing my foot, it would, surely, have done great injury to the innocent people taking their delightful walk as usual on the sand. So let me warn people to be careful of wild creatures while walking on the sea side, and guard against such creatures which may prove poisonous at times.

I must never fail to thank you for giving my article space in your paper.—Yours, etc.,
K. R. NAIK.

Bombay, May 13th.

A serious accident occurred on Friday when Evelyn Dick, a girl of nine, a day pupil of the Lorette House, Calcutta, was badly mauled by a leopard which was in charge of a keeper at the corner of Lower Circular Road and Leo Road. The child was removed to the General Hospital and is progressing favourably.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The weather is slowly clearing in north-west and central parts of the country but is still unsettled in north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Chota Nagpur; local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and North-West Frontier Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, east Central Provinces and on north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Dibrugarh one inch; Narayanganj five; Parisal one and a half; Jalpaiguri two; Darjeeling one; Ranchi three quarters; and Purnea, Naya Dumka one and a half.

Forecast:—No great change.

SIMLA, May 14.

The weather is less unsettled in north-east of India. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Kashmir. A few falls also occurred in Assam and south-west Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch, Dibrugarh, Jessore one and half, Jalpaiguri two, Balasore one and half, Naya Dumka three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bihar and Orissa.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal at night; it is however still in defect during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen but is still in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear over the rest of the division. Temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is generally below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the extreme southern districts of the Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect except in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Some dust or thunderstorms have occurred in lower Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and on the north Madras coast but no rainfall has been reported.

A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the north-west Punjab and in the central parts of the country.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.810 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 ,,
Dew Point	72.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.681 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.3 ,,
Minimum ,, do.	80.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	161 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	May	h	m.	ft.	in.	May	h	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	14	m 4	35	24	11	14	m 10	24	18	5
		4	20a	26	8					
Tues.	15	m 5	07	24	11	15	m 0	10	18	10
		6	27a	25	8		11	59a	19	3
Wed	16	m 7	21	25	6	16	m 1	16	18	0
		7	32a	26	4		1	23a	19	6
Thur	17	m 8	34	26	5	17	m 2	10	17	0
		8	32a	26	5		2	31a	19	5
Fri.	18	m 9	36	27	6	18	m 2	57	16	2
		9	23a	26	7		3	28a	19	3
Sat.	19	m 10	26	28	3	19	m 3	39	15	5
		10	10a	26	8		4	18a	19	1
Sun.	20	m 11	10	28	10	20	m 4	18	15	0
		10	53a	26	8		5	4a	19	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 14 (Monday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 5m.
,, 15 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 5m.
,, 16 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 5m.
,, 17 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 6m.
,, 18 (Friday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 6m.
,, 19 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 7m.
,, 20 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 1917 May 21st, 6th 18-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th 0h. 3-3m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 12th, 0h. 8-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 14th May 1917 was 30.042 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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THE STATE AND CASTE.

LEGISLATIVE INTERVENTION JUSTIFIED.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, to whom the now much discussed Caste Usages Bill of Baroda was submitted for an expression of opinion thereon, has sent a lengthy statement of his views to the Legal Remembrancer of Baroda. In the course of this statement Sir Narayanrao writes:—

The Bill raises two main questions: viz. (1) Is the general principle of the Bill, in so far as it seeks to interfere with caste autonomy, sound and in accord with Hindu Polity and also the legislative policy of the present day in civilised States? and (2) do the provisions of the Bill, in detail considered, call for modification, having due regard to the object of the measure? In dealing with the first of the two questions above stated, it is necessary to consider whether from the ancient times it has been customary for the State in India to interfere by legislation with Caste Usages. These Usages come under the general head of customs which, according to the established immemorial traditions of Hindu polity, which has passed into a legal formula, have been held to override the Shastras or the written sacred law. Ancient custom has thus come to have a binding effect even over and above the Shastras and by its rigidity has proved as much a hindrance to progress as the Shastras which it was meant to override. Though that has been in practice the bane of custom, the principle underlying the legal formula was wholesome. It was meant to relax the rigidity of the Shastras and empower the people to make new customs suited to the times where the Shastras came in their way. Custom was thus devised as a progressive and reforming power.

ANCIENT LAW-GIVERS.

The idea of law as we understand it, in the sense of a command imposed by means of legislation by a Sovereign with a sanction or penalty for its breach, came into Hindu polity after it had existed in the shape of Customs which had been made by and grown among the people according to their religious, social, and economic needs from time to time. The people were in that stage of Hindu society and State their own law-makers. Our sacred books tell us that among the law-makers of that stage were Castes and women. As such customs with the advance of Society increased in number and variety and threatened social cohesion and the unity of the State, learned men called Shistas intervened for and on behalf of the State, chose such of the customs as seemed to them and the enlightened sense of the times, not of any particular castes, to be for the public good, codified them with alterations where necessary and thereupon the King, accepting them as laws enforced them. It was in that way that certain ancient customs which to our modern sense seem barbarous were ruled out by law as immoral and detrimental to the public welfare. Instances of such customs are the power to give or sell away a wife or child, the affiliation of illegitimate sons, the practice of levirate called Niyoga, marriage by force and fraud etc.

In interfering to consolidate and amend by discrimination the customs of and made by the people as caste usages or otherwise and enacting them into laws for enforcement by the King, so as to lead his subjects in the path of well-regulated progress suited to the times, the learned men Shistas, acting as the King's Councillors, professed to proceed on two principles: Viz. (1) that the customs which they selected for the new laws, while rejecting and declaring illegal the rest, were either sanctioned by the Shrutis or were not opposed to them; and (2) that where the customs were not so sanctioned or were so opposed, they nevertheless commended themselves to the Shastas on the ground of Reason or Expediency which they called Nyaya or Yukti. Hence the term Shistachara. That was the principle and policy of legislation followed by our Smritikars, such as Apastamba, Baudhayana Yajnyavalkya, Manu etc.

COMMENTATORS ON HINDU LAW.

The same principle and policy their Commentators, called Nibandhakars, professed to follow. The Mitakshara purports to be a commentary on Yajnyavalkya's Smriti; but its author Vijnaneshwara, so also Jimutavahana, the law-giver of Bengal, and other like legislators were more than Commentators. Some European Jurists have done them and our Smritikars less than justice in holding that they built an iron wall round our laws and customs and made further progress difficult by turning them on the ground of ancient religion and usage into hard bound laws not subject to alteration with the changing needs of time. The proper view is that put forward before a Parliamentary Committee in 1831 or so by Raja Rammohan Roy that these law-makers of India called Nibandhakars collected passages from the different sacred institutes, examined and weighed the sense deducible from the context, agreed with the opinion which appeared to be in union with the series of passages cited collectively, and where one passage differed from another, selected as law that which seemed to them reasonable and adapted to the times. And the King adopted and enforced them as laws binding on him and his subjects equally.

STATE INTERVENTION JUSTIFIED.

In undertaking to pass into law for the Baroda State "the Caste Usages Bill," therefore, his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's Government is, in my humble opinion, well within the limits of the traditional legislative principle and policy of India a policy which was observed even under Mahomedan rule. It was during that rule that such law-makers as Nilakantha, author of the Mayukha, and Mitra Misra, author of the Vira-Mitrodaya and Raghunandana of the Bengal school flourished and gave their laws. We have no Shistas now as of old. Their age is gone. The State has now devolved upon it their function added to its old function of enforcing the laws. Who else can in these days help forward a lagging people rent into discord by diverse customs and debilitating usages? None but the centralising power of the State moved by an enlightened conscience.

Further, the general principle of the Bill is in accord with the legislative policy of our own times. If it is sound policy to, pass sanitary laws and to some extent laws in the interests of the public welfare for moral purposes it should be equally sound policy to pass laws against caste usages which debilitate the *physique* and weaken the minds and morals of a people and both socially and economically and also politically hinder their development.

SOME OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

While, in my opinion, the general principle of the Bill is sound for the reasons above stated, some of the provisions seem to me objectionable. The *preamble* rests the expediency of the measure on among other reasons the necessity of relieving the enlightened members of a caste from the tyranny of its usages. That means that the State is going to interfere with Caste Usages not only because those usages are pernicious to the physical, moral, and material happiness of the people of the caste but also in the interests of those members of the caste, who, being in a minority, are not able to shake off the yoke of the caste. It is bad legislative policy to help a man, who longs to be in his caste and at the same time wishes to force his views on it by means of support from the State. That ground for legislation is unjust, because it legislates in individual interests and enables a minority to dictate terms to a majority with the weapon of law in its hands because the majority coerces it with the weapon of custom. The true policy is for the State to rest the ground of such legislation on the public welfare, the interests of the whole caste identified with those of all people forming the State.

Finally Sir Narayan Chandavarkar suggests that Clause 6 in Section 3 of the Bill should be deleted.

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REVOLTING BEHAVIOUR OF A SYCE.

AN INADEQUATE SECTION OF THE I. P. C.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sykes charged Malloo Lachoo, a syce in the employ of Colonel Scott, under section 509, I.P.C., with indecent exposure.

It appeared that the accused was in the habit of indecently exposing himself when the little daughters of a European gentleman, passed by the road. A complaint was made to the police and a policeman in plain clothes followed the children at some distance behind them, in Duxbury Lane, on Saturday last, the 12th instant, when the accused was caught repeating the offence. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. In the course of his judgment the Magistrate said he regretted that it was not possible for him to pass a sentence of rigorous imprisonment, especially in view of the fact that the accused had been persistently behaving in this revolting and disgusting manner.

ALLEGED INSULT.

In the First Class Resident Magistrate's Court at Bandra, before Mr. V. H. Thakur a case came on for hearing this morning in which Dr. B. S. Patkar, L.R.C.P. & S., charged Mr. J. A. Valles, Solicitor, with insulting him on the 25th April last.

Mr. Dadachoy J. Registrar, Pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Valles, who was a tenant of Dr. Patkar, was given notice to quit on the 27th February last. Ever since that time Mr. Valles was doing his best to harass the complainant in one way or another, and on the 25th April at about 9 p.m. the accused came up to the complainant's door and called him a scoundrel, rascal and used other strong words.

Mr. Registrar stated to the Court that the complainant did not want to be hard on the accused, but he would be satisfied if the accused were to express his regret and undertake to leave the premises.

The accused stated that he did use strong language, but that it was meant for another man and he assured the Court that he never meant it for the complainant whom he had always regarded as a gentleman and that he would leave the premises by the end of this month.

The complainant being satisfied, the Court took a note of this and discharged the accused.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Excise Inspector Velloze charged Mohidin Abdulla alias Kalia, and Siralli Nassiralli, with possession of one and six grains of cocaine respectively, without a license. Both the accused were sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

FINE FOR POSSESSING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged a Chinese carpenter, Aijoon, and Sirajuddin Bismilla, with possession of 4 tolas of opium each on the 12th of May without a license. The accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

A DOCK LABOURER SENTENCED.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Shanker Khandoo, a dock labourer, with theft of 4 wooden cases belonging to Khayumbhai Allibhai and 14 cases belonging to Jamshetji Ruttonji in Apollo Street.

Mr. Velani defended the accused. The accused was fined Rs. 40, or in default was sentenced to undergo five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A DOCTOR'S NAP.

VALUABLES MISSED FROM HIS COAT.

Dr. J. N. Duggan, Opthalmic Surgeon, reports that after taking his luncheon on Sunday in the retiring room of his opthalmic hospital at Churney Road he took off his coat, which he hung up in a cupboard and then had a nap on an easy chair. He got up at 2 p.m. and went to put on his coat, when he found his gold watch and chain and currency notes collectively valued at Rs. 795 missing from its pockets.

The death of Mr. Thomas Allen (78), the oldest European resident of Secunderabad, occurred on Monday. The funeral was largely attended.

A WONDERFUL FLESH BUILDER.

PHYSICIAN'S DISCOVERY ENABLES THIN PEOPLE TO PUT ON 2 TO 3lbs. A WEEK.

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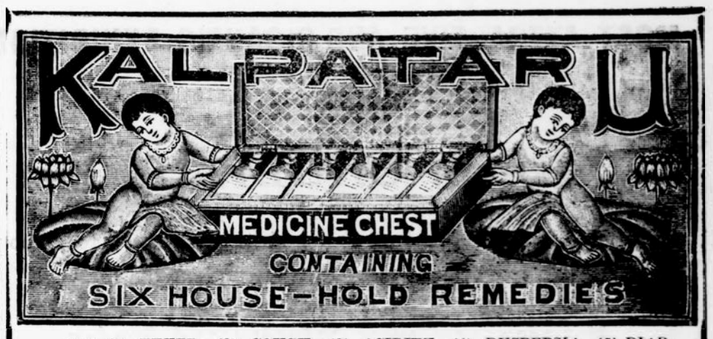

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ON THE 19th MAY 1917.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th Vad of Vaishak, 1973.
Mahomedan: 23rd of Rajjanul-Murajab, 1383.
Parsi: 7th of Adar, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 7h.; Sunset: 7h. 4m.
Moon Phases: Last quarter May 14.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting 4-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ltd., Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, Fort, 3-30 p.m.
Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit: Mr. A. P. Maurice Maguier will hold the 8th of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m.
Their Excellencies formally open Willingdon Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Braganza Hall, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 18.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8-0 a.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: "Official Government War Films, "The Battle of the Ancre" and "The Advance of the Tanks." 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DHAKJI KASHINATHJI.—Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, J.P., died last night at 11-45 p.m. at his bungalow at Andheri. The funeral will take place at 10 a.m. (S. T.) to-day.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B, B, & C. I. Ry. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Bandstand commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

A building, under repairs, belonging to Vasanji Mahadeoji, and situated at Dongri Street, suddenly gave way on Sunday. Fortunately, however, nobody was injured as the men, about thirty in number, who were employed on its repairs, had all left a few minutes before the collapse.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY WORTH RS. 2,200.

Nathaniel Ezakiel, a money lender, residing on the third floor of a house at Parel Road, reports that someone entered his room between 9 p.m. and 11-30 p.m. by breaking the lock of the door and carried away ornaments of the value of Rs. 3,200 from a cupboard which was forced open.

IDEAL SEMINARY.

A party consisting of about 45 boys of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School, Gamdevi, was taken on exursion on Sunday at Andheri. The party reached Andheri at about 3 p.m. and thence they proceeded to the Jogeshwari Caves, where they were taken round the Caves and were enlightened about their history. After plying an Indian game "Kho Kho" and taking some light refreshments the party returned back to Bombay at 7 p.m. on the same day.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Eight attacks and ten deaths from plague occurred on Monday, the cases being reported as follows:—Bhuleshwar and Sewri, one attack each, Kamatipura, one attack and one death, Walkeshwar, two attacks and one death, Mahim, three attacks and two deaths, Mandvi, one death and Maratha Hospital five deaths. Four attacks and four deaths occurred from small-pox and the total mortality from all causes was 114 as against 78 on the corresponding day of last year and 62 of 1915.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

On Sunday, at the "Shield," Marine Lines, an evening entertainment was given by the Indian staff of Messrs. T. Nishimatsu & Co., to their Manager Mr. E. Uyematsu on the eve of his departure to Japan. About 100 persons were present. The programme was interesting and Indian and Japanese music and singing added to the success of the entertainment. An address printed on silk was also presented to Mr. Uyematsu in a silver casket, to which he suitably replied thanking the staff.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, open air sports were arranged for Mahomedan boys on Thursday the 10th instant at Madanpura. Nearly 50 boys of Mahomedan weavers took part in the sports. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni with the help of some volunteers managed the sports. After the prizes were distributed by Mr. Khatkhate, Mr. L. B. Nayak explained to the Mahomedan weavers, who had come there to see the sports, the object of the institution. One of the chief objects, he said, is to enquire into the status of the poor people and to open night classes and free reading rooms for their children.

MARTIN'S IODIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN'S Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

THE CASE OF LAL CHAND FALAK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you very kindly allow me to raise my weak voice through the medium of your valuable and widely circulated paper, by publishing the following few lines in it. On the one hand, I would endeavour in it to clear up the real position of the loyal and patriotic Lal Chand Falak, who has been prosecuted obviously for no crime; and on the other hand this will help the Government in judging the right facts about the accused.

Uptill 1909, the political policy of Lal Chand Falak was to fairly criticize the faults and draw-backs of the Government and its representatives; but to give no credit for their indulgence and generosity whatsoever. This was all due to his being quite young and in a doubtful bad society. From the early days of the year 1910, when age and experience had taught him sufficient about the right and wrong, he really charged off once for all all of his childish ideas and thoughts and became a perfect lawful, loyal, well-wisher and admirer of the munificence and bounty of the British Throne and the Government.

He wrote, composed and published a good many articles on loyalty, praising and helping poems and songs, as a well known Urdu Poet and Editor of the Monthly "Nazara," Lahore. All of these poems were realised and appreciated much, equally by the Government and the Press and the Public. This can be easily judged from the facts that the writer, Lal Chand Falak, received about twenty "Thanks" letters and telegrams from the Government Officials of dignity, that his poems were published in the columns of nearly all of the Urdu papers in India, that he received the First Prize of £1 for his one "Coronation Durbar Poem" and that several of his poems were read in many big and loyal Public Meetings. He helped the Government to his utmost in making "Recruiting" popular, by means of his touching "War Poems", which were published in his "Nazara" from time to time. Thus he did, for the good of the Government what the best loyal rich man could do by money.

Being very much pleased and satisfied by his loyal spirit, faithfulness and quiet life, which he is living since 1910, his Honour the Lieutenant Government of the Punjab was pleased to order to cut off his name from the Black list of the notorious and doubtful agitators of the Punjab; and moreover, his Honour very kindly drew back the C.I.D. Forces from pursuing the loyal Falak any more. For this justice and kindness Lal Chand Falak and all of his relatives were highly obliged to H. H. Sir Machael O'Dyer and his Government. The "Nazara" for the months of July and August, 1916, is referable in this respect.

It is only eight months that the Government and its Criminal Investigators came to the right and satisfying conclusion (after the investigation of years and years), and did the justice to him; then again poor Lal Chand was prosecuted on the 2nd of April last, and under the Defence of India Act. I am at a loss to understand how this sudden charge could occur in the unfortunate fellow as to lead him direct to jail again, even without telling the crime imputed.

Really how much disappointing and discouraging it is that a loyal, lawful, faithful and crimeless man, as he is, may be prosecuted and troubled under the Defence of India Act? I have taken the liberty to depict the man, his character and his position. It entirely rests on the kind disposition of the Government of the Punjab to set him free.

Three Memorials and Petitions have been sent to his Excellency the Viceroy, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and other high Officials of dignity that are concerned, requesting and appealing for our distressed plight, mercy and justice, which is so very characteristic of the British Raj; but no reply has yet been received. I hope that the Government will kindly take this case into favourable consideration, set Falak at liberty and earn the everlasting gratitude and good wishes of a poor family and the accused.—Yours, etc.,

DIWAN CHAND KAPOOR.
(Father of Lal Chand Falak).

Lahore, May 8th, 1917.

[We have also received from Mr. Kapoor a copy of an English version of "The Select Urdu Poems of Loyalty" by Lal Chand Falak. —Ed., B. C.]

ABSCONDING CART-DRIVER.

MISSING BALES OF COTTON YARN.

Ruttonsey Bhimji, a mucadam, complains that 37 carts, loaded with bales of yarn from the Finlay Mills at Parel, were sent to the Docks on the 6th instant, but one of them containing four bales of the value of Rs. 1,000 failed to turn up at the Docks. Enquiries showed that the driver of this cart No. 7139 who gave his name as Lalji, had obtained it to ply for hire from the stable of one Mahomedbhai Allarakhia. The cart was found at Dongri Street on the night of the 9th instant, but the bales were missing.

PASSPORT FEES.

A Press Note says:—Travellers to the United States of America are informed that after the 30th April 1917 all persons proceeding to that country must be in possession of passports. All persons other than American citizens must have their passports vise by a diplomatic or consular Officer of the United States of America.

A Press Note notifies that postage stamps will not be accepted in payment of passport fees. Persons in the mofussil applying for passports are warned that passport fees should either be paid into the local treasury and the treasury receipt forwarded to Government with the application for passport, or remitted to Government in cash by Money Order.

DEMOLITION OF AN ARYA SAMAJ TEMPLE.

A PROTEST FROM AGRA.

The Secretary of the Arya Samaj, Agra City, wired to us yesterday as follows:—

On hearing the heartrending news of the demolition of the Arya Samaj Temple, Dholpore by order of his Highness, which has caused pain to the religious feelings of loyal and devoted Arya Samajists, the members and sympathisers assembled in a general meeting to raise their strong protest of condemnation at this act of highhandedness and regard it a serious breach of well-known British neutrality.

Major St. G. Tucker, S.A., first assistant to the Resident in Mysore will shortly be leaving to rejoin his regiment and will be succeeded by Major James from Gilgit. Major Tucker's departure will be keenly felt in the station, where he and Mrs. Tucker were greatly popular, and where they took active part in various social and war fund activities. The date of Major James' arrival is not yet known.

THE PROPOSED CITY COURT.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Willingdon's Government has invited the opinion of several bodies in Bombay concerning the creation of a City Court for Civil Suits in Bombay. There is therefore, every prospect, of a Bill of some sort after the process of digestion is completed. The history of Madras may repeat itself in Bombay. A few facts culled from the speeches on the subject may prove instructive and interesting.

The Act of 1864 called into existing the Small Causes Court of Bombay. Similar Courts were established in Madras and Calcutta. The jurisdiction of these Courts were limited to claims of the value not exceeding Rs. 1,000 of a specified class of cases, which excluded claims to land and matrimonial suits, etc. The creation of a City Court with larger jurisdiction was first mooted in Madras in 1872 and and in Calcutta in 1885 without success. In Bombay the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court was raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 without much ado in 1882. In 1891 Madras introduced a Bill in the Madras Council with the object of extending the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court after the example of Bombay; but the Select Committee preferred a City Court. A City Court was thereupon constituted in 1893 with jurisdiction extending to claims of the value of Rs. 2,500. According to the testimony of Sir Subramania Iyer it is "quite a popular institution." . . . . "efficient, economical and expeditious." . . . . "Popular feeling is in favour of raising it to Rs. 10,000." In 1894 Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad raised the question of a City Court for Bombay. The then Advocate-General described Mr. Setalvad's policy as a policy "practically to abolish the High Court." But the walls of Jericho did not crumble to pieces; and the suffering citizens of Bombay did not trouble "to pull down the High Court stone by stone" in spite of the incitement of a Judge who wondered that they did not do so "as a protest against the monstrous cost of litigation." Calcutta caught the contagion and in 1903 revised the question of a City Court for Calcutta. It received a mixed reception. Sir Francis McClean thundered against it in these words:—"When we ask for bread; we are offered stone." . . . It comes to Calcutta, labelled 'made in Madras'. . . The proposal seems to be the thin edge of a wedge for the gradual abolition of the Civil Jurisdiction of the Original Side, after which must follow the abolition of the Original Criminal Jurisdiction. This is hardly an assuring prospect for the future citizens of Calcutta." Sir William Gorth said:—"Obviously the reason why Government was anxious for years to do away with the Original Side, was that it was too independent"? Pugh observed:—"It would be a great calamity to the country if the Original Side was done away with" for the High Court is "the palladium of our liberties." Since then the apprehension about the abolition of the Original Side of the High Court has ceased to disturb lawyers and laymen. So last year, the Calcutta Legislative Council recommended the creation of a City Court for Calcutta. Bombay is not yet committed to it. In Bombay the City Court is advocated exclusively for the purpose of reducing the cost of litigation so that the poorest subject who has a right to enforce or a wrong to redress may obtain justice. But it is possible to raise the question from the mere plane of L. S. D. to a national pedestal by creating Courts which will serve the purpose of administering justice and at the same time of creating habits that make for success in the working of free and representative institutions.

We are all agreed that efficiency, economy, and expedition are indispensable essentials of a Court of Justice, but it is not always possible to combine efficiency with economy. Indeed it is desirable to sacrifice efficiency to secure economy in many cases. *Ceteris paribus* the highest efficiency is attained by having judges of great calibre. But no one would advocate that a judge of the calibre of the Lord Chancellor of England should waste his time and talent over Marwari claims for Rs. 100 based on promissory notes. It is, therefore, advisable to classify claims according to money-value and entrust their adjudication to Courts with a standard of efficiency commensurate with the requirements of the case. The principle involved is really recognised by the Small Cause Court Act of 1864. What is wanted now is a more rational re-organisation of Courts securing relative efficiency with the greatest economy. This can be achieved by instituting four different kinds of Courts with varying jurisdiction.

COMMON SENSE COURTS.

The primary courts should be pure and simple common-sense courts as felicitously termed by the Hon. Mr. Wardlaw-Milne. These Courts should have jurisdiction over all claims for money or moveable property of the value not exceeding Rs. 100 for Bombay and Rs. 50 for the mofussil. The criterion is not simplicity of the claim, but the smallness of the value. These Courts should should be composed of Honorary Judges. They should be lay men or lawyers of good social status capable of commanding the confidence of litigants for their integrity and impartiality. They should give judgment according to "justice and right" i.e. "equity and good conscience." There will be no pleadings, few lawyers, little cost. They will have power to dispose of suits summarily. In 99 suits out of 100 it will be found in practice that no question of law arises. If it does arise the limited knowledge of the honorary judges with the aid of the clerk of the court will suffice. Occasionally it may happen that some law is ignored or infringed. We must run the risk. Common sense is enough. The chief object should be to exclude discussion of complex questions of law for petty claims in these primary courts. The stability of society will not be endangered. Justice will be cheap and expeditious and as efficient as reason requires. There should be of course no appeals for the decisions of these Courts either on questions of law or fact so as to secure finality.

These unpaid courts will relieve the paid tribunals of a large volume of work. According to the latest available administration report (1915), it appears that there were 35,349 suits for money or moveable property disposed of by the Presidency Small Causes Courts including Kurrachi. Of these no less than 22,897 suits consisted of claims not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. I believe fully 80 per cent. of the suits in the Small Cause Courts are based on promissory notes or entries in danawalla's books. In the mofussil there were 99,390 suits of which 84,609 were suits for Rs. 100 and under; and 59,079 for Rs. 50 and under. This relief will reduce the number of suits pending at the end of the year, viz., 4713 in Bombay and 46912 in the mofussil. I am proposing no startling innovation. In fact there are precedents for these common sense courts. At present the administration report refers to the existence of several "unpaid tribunals" in the Province of Bombay. The Charter of Charles II, dated 9th August 1683 established the Admiralty Court consisting of "one person learned in the Civil law, and two merchants" who were to determine mercantile and maritime cases "according to the rules of equity and good conscience and according to the laws and customs of merchants." The Letters Patent of George I dated 24th September 1726 constituted a Court of Record designated a Mayor's Court consisting of a Mayor and nine Aldermen "authorized to try and hear and determine all civil suits, actions and pleas between party and party" and to give judgment according to "justice and right." This charter was surrendered when the Mayor and Aldermen were expelled from India by the French during the Anglo-French War, and the new Charter of George II granted in 1753 varied the old one by directing that suits between natives of India were to be determined among themselves, unless both parties shall by consent submit the same to the determination of the Mayor's Court." But this very Charter constituted a Court of Request for actions and suits not exceeding 5 pagodas (Rs. 20) in value. The Governer-in-Council was directed "to nominate and appoint some of the principal inhabitants of Bombay, not more than 24 nor fewer than 8 to be Commissioners to hear and determine suits in a summary way under such Rules, Orders and Regulations, as shall, from time to time, be given or sent to them by the Court of Directors." We can imagine the place Law found in these courts when we remember the spirited contempt for English Law by Sir Josiah Child, Governor of the London Company. "The English laws," said he, "were a heap of nonsense compiled by a few ignorant country gentlemen, and that his orders and not the laws of England should be the rules by which Mr. Vaux (the judge) ought to abide." The Charter of George III raised the jurisdiction to Rs. 80. By Regulation VII of 1802 a similar court was given to Surat. Commissions were to be given to Hindus, Moslems and Parsis "to determine suits for sums of money or personal property not exceeding in amount or value of fifty rupees."

It is clear from these Charters that laymen were associated with the administration of justice in the infancy of British rule in India. In doing so they were no doubt influenced by the practice of England where laws were administered by laymen by the Justices of the Peace, the heirs of the ancient, the Town Moots, the Hundred Moots and Folk-moots. In England we know that Justices of the Peace became the State's "men of all work." All kinds of functions were imposed upon them, till the Local Government Act of 1888 confined them once more to their "older and more characteristic judicial functions." The importance of these tribunals in educating the people for working representative institutions is great. Prof. Gneist attributed to them the success of the British Parliament. They engendered "a sense of public duty, and a love for law." "The House of Commons was virtually composed of the representatives of the gentry who carried into it these sentiments acting for the good of the whole State and not for the benefit of their own classes." Under the influence of Gneist, Bismarck adopted the English system for Prussia. India may well follow the example of Prussia in this matter. The system promises to bear good fruit on the Indian soil, which has yielded the ancient village system and the countless caste punchayets. In this way, the Common Sense Courts will serve the double purpose of administering justice, and educating the people for representative Government. A matter of such national importance will, I trust, receive sympathetic consideration from Lord Willingdon from this standpoint.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

The jurisdiction of these Courts should be confined to claims not exceeding in value Rs. 1,000 and 500 respectively for Bombay and the mofussil. Their jurisdiction should not be limited to what is now technically known as "Small Causes" but should be extended to all kinds of claims within the prescribed amount. There should be no appeal from the decisions of these Courts on questions of fact except on the ground that the judgment is perverse. Appeals on points of law should be allowed to the High Court of Bombay.

CITY COURTS.

All claims over Rs. 1,000 in value should be reserved for the City Courts. The maximum limit can only be fixed after thorough examination of the cost of litigation in the High Court. I would suggest the appointment of a special officer to investigate the question. He ought to go through all the suits tried in the High Court during the first three years; tabulate the costs under the heads of (1) Court fees; (2) Counsel fees allowed on taxation; (3) Counsel fees actually paid to them over and above that allowed on taxation; (4) Attorneys costs allowed on taxation; and (5) Attorneys costs over what is so allowed. These tables should be separate for suits of Rs. 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 and so on till 10,000. Such an inquiry will furnish us with data that will enable us to fix the maximum limit of claims that should be transferred from the High Courts to the City Courts. It will also enlighten us upon the obscure question whether the excessive cost is due to exorbitant fees paid to counsel or exorbitant charges made by attorneys or the elaborate procedure of the High Court. Mr. Inverarity said that points which were formerly disposed of by judges in a few minutes now occupy hours and even days. This demands inquiry. But once we know the average costs of suits in the High Court allowed by the Taxing Master we can have no difficulty in arriving at a solution. Let me assume that the average cost of litigation in suits of the value of Rs. 1,000 to 5,000 is Rs. 2,000, then all suits of the value not exceeding Rs. 10,000 should go to the City Courts for we might fix on arbitrary limit that the cost ought not to exceed 20 per cent. of the value of the claim.

Appeals from the City Court should be allowed to the High Court on the same terms as appeals from the Small Causes Courts.

Advocates and Pleaders may have audience in the Small Causes Courts and City Courts without being instructed by attorneys, but it would be a misfortune to dispense with the attorneys in the High Courts. The memorable words of Lord Campbell may well be recalled:—"I highly approve of the demarcation finally drawn between the functions of an attorney and those of counsel, and I believe that the introduction of the attorney has greatly contributed, not only to the dignity of the Bar, but to the improvement of the English jurisprudence."

The salary of the judges of the City and Small Causes Courts requires careful consideration to secure men of calibre. The Chief Judge of the City Court should receive a salary of Rs. 2,500; all other judges Rs. 1,500. The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Courts ought to get Rs. 1,000 all other judges Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750 by annual increments of Rs. 25. Judges of the Small Causes Courts, may be eligible for appointment in the City Courts, but not as a matter of right.

The City Court and the Small Causes Court may be located in the same building and the staff of these courts should be so organised as to deal with suits in both the courts.

Under this arrangement the City Court will be the equivalent of the District Courts but with a more limited jurisdiction than the District Court. The paid Sub-Divisional Courts and the Small Causes Courts of the mofussil ought to be made to correspond with the Bombay Small Causes Courts as suggested above. The unpaid tribunals should be multiplied in the mofussil and given the character of the Common Sense Courts. In each Taluka there should be as many such tribunals as it is possible to have. Such a reformation will constitute a landmark in the march of our people.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

THE PATHANS AND THE MILL-HANDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is so gratifying to find that you are ever on the alert to champion the cause of the poor. The grievances of the oppressed masses are freely ventilated in your columns. The other day you rightly raised your voice against the Pathan terrorism in this city. Those who carry on these nefarious practices, brought to light in the last sessions, deserve wholesale condemnation. Apart from the Hooligan and bully class of Pathans there are thousands in the city who honestly earn their living in the railways, docks, etc. I personally hate the Pathan usurers who prey on our labouring population. But I cannot help saying that to the hard pressed and the needy the Pathan money-lender is a blessing in disguise. In Bombay, where the system of keeping wages in arrears for six weeks and over prevails, the poor workers without credit have no course, but to seek the help of the Pathan or Marwadi money-lenders. These, whatever exhorbitant interest they charge, prove to be the friends of the workmen in their need. Certain classes of untouchables and low castes cannot obtain loans from the Bania as there is an implied religious demerit attached to such transactions. What wonder then that the helpless low-castes have to seek the aid of the Pathans. It rests with the social workers to arrange for co-operative credit societies on a larger scale for the benefit of our labourers. If the mill-owners themselves, rich as they are, start banks to aid their workmen on the same co-operative principles then the Pathan and his likes will *ipso facto* vanish.

Whatever the Zoolum the Pathans may practise on their clientele I have not come to know of any cases in which they have attempted to molest the female folks of the mill-hands. The Konkani and Ghati mill-hands through the activity of the Temperance workers have of late shown a tendency towards gymnastic exercises on a larger scale. I am informed that there are upwards of fifty-two Gymnasia licensed by the police. In the face of the teeming members of mill-hands and the many gymnasts commonly to be seen amongst them, it will be a libel on the Maratha community to say that their women-folk fall victims to these marauders. At Parel, Dadar and Sewri the mill women labourers are not molested as their men-folk are quite a match for the Hooligans.

In the advanced and enlightened wards of this city perhaps four policemen may be found inadequate to protect a woman from the bravadoes of a Pathan, but let me assure you that things are entirely different in F. and G. Wards of the City; here no Pathan may dream to play the pranks he is alleged to play anywhere else. On the contrary I have known of an instance or two in which the women were protected by Pathans against the attacks of Hindu drunkards.

My apology in writing this letter is that people are liable to make generalisations and vilify a whole community for the misdeeds on the black sheep amongst them—and there are black sheep in every community, as there are amongst the Pathans.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. H.

Bombay, May 12.

PROF. DATE'S DEAF AND MUTE INSTITUTION.

APPLICATION FOR INCREASED GRANTS

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Prof. H. A. Date, dated 15th January 1917 stating that the institution for the deaf and mutes was established eight years ago; that it had been doing work to the satisfaction of the public and the educational authorities; that it had been receiving grants for the last four years from the Government and the Municipal Schools Committee of Rs. 1,320 and Rs. 1,200 respectively. Mr. Date stated that the income from fees was very limited, as almost all the pupils were very poor. There was a deficit of about Rs. 1,000 which he had made good from his own pocket. He pointed out that the Schools Committee could not give a grant of more than one-third of the expenditure, that the Corporation alone could sanction a grant of half the expenditure, and he requested that he be given Rs. 200 per month towards the expenses.

The Municipal Commissioner stated in his report:

"I suggest that Mr. Date's petition be sent to the Schools Committee for consideration and disposal, it being understood that Mr. Date will be called upon to give full information regarding his present and proposed expenditure before any increased grant is recommended, and that any additional grant given is to be applied to specific purposes, such as the provision of conveyance for non-resident pupils or the introduction of handicraft into the school curriculum."

The Committee decided to forward the letter to the Schools Committee for their opinion.

CHINA'S BREAK WITH THE HUNS.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

The following Presidential Mandate, published at Pekin contains the announcement of the severance of diplomatic relations between China and Germany:—

By order of the President:

"After the outbreak of war in Europe, our country had strictly preserved her neutrality. To our surprise, we received a Note from the German Government on the 2nd February this year, informing us of her adoption of a new blockade plan which would subject merchant ships of neutral countries sailing within the prescribed zones to many dangers." As the method of attacking merchant ships formerly adopted by Germany had already caused no little loss to Chinese lives and property, and as her present policy of pursuing a submarine warfare would aggravate the danger still further, our country with a due regard to International Law and for the purposes of protecting the lives and property of our people, delivered a strong and vigorous protest to Germany, declaring at the same time that our country would be obliged to sever our present diplomatic relations with Germany in the event of Germany's refusal to cancel her policy. On our part, we earnestly hoped that Germany would perhaps not persist in upholding her policy, so as to preserve our wonted friendship. Unfortunately, more than a month has elapsed since we sent our protest, and still the submarine warfare policy of Germany is not cancelled, many of the merchant ships of different countries have been attacked and sunk, and already there have been several occasions on which our people have thus lost their lives. On the 11th instant, we received a formal reply from Germany, stating that it is difficult (impossible) for her to cancel her blockade policy, contrary to our hope and expectation. With a view to upholding International Law, and for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of our people, we hereby declare our severance of all present diplomatic relations with Germany from date."

THE MEDICAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The object with which the present bill has been put in by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel is beyond doubt laudable. The principle of cleaning professional infamous conduct with regard to the indegenous systems of medicine and of a non-official majority are such things as would make nobody grumble at. But the hon. Member's object in making room for Sub-Assistant Surgeons' representation in the Council is, I think, an impossibility looking to the way in which he words his bill. By including the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the same electorate as the foreign diploma or degree holders, Mr. Patel shuts out every hope of their being ever elected. The class consists mainly of men in Government employ and in view of the relations that exist between the I. M. S. Officers and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons it is futile to expect a Sub-Assistant Surgeon being returned. Any competition here would mean rupture of the present sympathetic attitude of the Officers and perhaps some official displeasure too. For a non-official holding a foreign qualification, it would become worse still since the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons is too large. Last election returns are an instance in point. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons' All-India Association, since the passing of this Act, have been demanding an independent electorate and a couple of seats on the Medical Council. It seems the hon. Member is not acquainted with the desires of the class. Moreover I do not see why Bombay alone should be so very obstinate towards a by-no-means unimportant class of the profession, when all other Provincial Governments have allowed similar franchise. The duties and functions of the Council are much more judicial and communal rather than technical. That a class of the profession numerically greater than all others taken together should be without direct voice in the body which rules over it is a case of injustice unique in kind. A lower standard of professional qualification is no argument for depriving one of communal rights. Factories of judges will have to be established then to constitute pannels of juries to administer justice in Civil and Criminal Courts. Allow me, Sir, at this moment to take the liberty of appealing to the sense of justice of the noble guardians of principles of equity the legislators, in this case the Local Government with a prayer that the injustice done to this class may yet be rectified.—Yours, etc.,

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 15, 1917.

THE NECESSITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The address delivered by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, as President of the Madras Provincial Conference held at Cuddalore on Wednesday last, was as notable as that delivered by the Hon. Mr. Sastri at the Nasik Conference. The coincidence of two such public utterances being made in the same week is not without its interest, as the two speakers present rather contrasting claims to advocate the cause of their country. Mr. Sastri is distinguished among "agitators" who have risen to eminence in the service of the people. Mr. Madhava Rao, on the other hand, has won distinction in another field. He has spent his life in the service of three of the leading Indian States,—Travancore, Mysore and Baroda,—and has occupied, in each the position of Dewan. The fact that both these distinguished Indians, with their acknowledged experience of public affairs in the spheres respectively of politics and administration, should have felt called upon to insist upon the necessity of self-Government for their country, as soon as the war is over, is a sign of the times of which the Government would do well to take note. For next to the importance of making every possible effort, and all necessary sacrifice, to win the war,—as it is upon the victory of the British and Allied arms that the solution of every outstanding Imperial question including that of India depends,—it is the question of self-Government that is uppermost in the thoughts and feelings of all thinking and patriotic Indians. And the Presidents of the two Provincial Conferences only gave utterance to the mind of India. Mr. Madhava Rao, for his own part, did not succumb to the "habit of studied restraint amounting to self-abnegation, characteristic of our countrymen." "In view of the paramount importance of securing self-Government," he declared, "I have thought, that we should depart from the usual practice at these Conferences of referring to the various subjects that call for reform, and have, therefore, not dwelt upon them in detail." "We have now arrived at a crisis," he proceeded,

when the whole question will have to be thoroughly gone into and settled once for all. Just as after the Mutiny the British Nation took away the Government from the hands of the Company, so now, they will have to replace the Bureaucracy by popular institutions and entrust the administration to the people themselves under the suzerainty of the British Nation.

How this should be done is a matter which the British Parliament,—and the war has brought the Indian face to face with British Democracy,—is, indeed, best qualified to decide. But, as far as the voice of India is concerned, Mr. Madhava Rao gave unequivocal expression to it by affirming that "any reform to be made should aim at a complete change in the character of the Government and there should be no such thing as a gradual extension of self-Government. "What we want" he explained, "is that His Majesty's Government in England should bind themselves to the policy of self-Government for India definitely and as a policy to be given effect to immediately."

For, while "it was the privilege of the British race to have discovered the secret of Representative Government, that is, government of the people by the people for the people," it is also "the special mission of England in India to give her the blessings of this form of government" and "it is an unnatural state of things to have a civilized nation like that of India kept perpetually under an autocratic rule." Above all, self-Government is the one great necessity for India at present. Mr. Madhava Rao is under no distracting illusions. He is emphatic that it is only after securing a truly representative Government that the country can have a proper solution of the questions relating to trade, commerce, agriculture, finance and the like. The bureaucracy has been tried and been found wanting, and it is not surprising because the bureaucracy is one "which no public opinion in this country can check and over which no effective control is exercised by Parliament." The praises of the bureaucracy in India have often been sung by its admirers and it may, in justice to it be conceded that, according to its own lights, it has striven to govern the country in what it regarded its best interests. But history has not yet shown an example of a foreign bureaucracy governing a country, much less a great country like India in a manner that has led to the complete self-realisation of its people. The record of the bureaucracy in India, however proud in some respects, does not supply an exception. Mr. Madhava Rao cited a few instances to show how the present system of administration has been prejudicial to the interests of the country. Referring especially to agriculture, Mr. Madhava Rao, who is an acknowledged authority on revenue matters, said:

But this is the department of Government activities which has been most mismanaged by a self-satisfied bureaucracy and which most requires being looked into by an independent agency and subjected to thorough investigation if the condition of the farmers and labourers is to be improved and the people lifted from the depth of poverty and resourcelessness into which they are sunk.

The present land revenue policy of the Government, in fact, he maintained, has neither the sanction of the ancient usages of the country nor the teachings of modern science. The same failure is writ large over the history of the military policy of the government. The war, Mr. Madhava Rao pointed out,

has shown that the government still acts as a foreign garrison in military occupation of the country. The people are not trusted, and the protection of the country against internal disorder is not entrusted to them. Anglo-Indians and Britishers employed in government service or pursuing other occupations are conscripted to do garrison duty and relieve the regular troops. The people have remained disarmed. There is unrest in two large provinces, one of which supplies the fighting material to the Government and the other inhabited by one of the most intelligent and sensitive races of India and Government have not yet succeeded in allaying discontent in them. The Government still behave as if they had no hold on the country and trust in the people.

If the bureaucracy had discharged its trust properly and endeavoured to carry out the policy of the British nation,—as declared in solemn proclamations by successive British Soveheigns,—viz., that India was to be governed solely for the benefit of Indians and the latter should be trained for occupying all positions of trust and responsibility, we should have had, as Mr. Madhava Rao said,

the expedition to Mesopotamia entrusted to an Indian, say a man like the Maharajah of Bikanir, and Indians made largely responsible for the mobilization of resources in money and material which the Viceroy has so graphically described in his speech at Lahore. As it is, we have the privilege of supplying fighting men, camp followers, munitions and foodstuffs, supplies and stores, but their ordering is all in the hands of the Bureaucracy. This was not so in the times of the Indian Rajahs and Padshahs of old. Akbar sent Raja Todar Mull and Raja Maun Singh to put down an insurrection in the Khyber and the latter, I believe, went to Kabul and was appointed its Governor. Where is there scope for an Indian now to rise to such distinguished positions under the Bureaucracy? . . .

The Hon. Mr. Sastri's presidential address at Nasik, as we have indicated, was not less sound in its grasp and outlook. If he has covered perhaps too wide a field,—"less matter, more thought" should be a useful motto to commend to all speakers in these busy times!—his analysis at any rate never flags. Indeed, there are some acute points made in Mr. Sastri's address, which are well worth looking for. Touching upon the proposal for an Imperial Federation, which has been to the fore lately, and in which India's participation has been suggested from at least some unexpected quarters, Mr. Sastri says Indian opinion has done well to concentrate on the acquisition of internal autonomy:

The people of India believe that, so long as their representatives are nothing in internal affairs, they cannot be anything in external affairs, whatever the constitution may provide; and they believe further that, when India becomes autonomous, she will know how to secure her proper rights in the larger councils of the Empire.

"The logical mind of the Indian," adds Mr. Sastri very truly, "perceives an incongruity in the plan of his Anglo-Indian brother, *who advocates a position of equality for India in the Federation of the Empire but resists the movement for internal freedom.*" Mr. Sastri has put his finger on a very typical inconsistency on the part of those who would fain base themselves on principles but jib at the prospect of following out their principles to their logical conclusions. This is partly due to the lack of clear thinking on the one hand, and the silent pressure of vested interest on the other. But events of decisive tendency are making for greater introspection and heart-searching and with these, one may hope, will come greater enlightenment. Meanwhile, on the Indian side, as Mr. Sastri points out,

Powerful feelings arising from the contemplation of hopes long-deferred, pledges unfulfilled and rights denied, impel politicians to work for self-government, and those who ignore this circumstance ignore the most vital element in the situation and can never hope to understand the problem of India's aspirations.

Notes of the Day.

A Free Press for America.

The American Senate has, after an acrimonious debate, so Reuter informed us yesterday, expunged, by 39 votes to 38, provisions in the Espionage Bill establishing modified newspaper censorship. Though the difference of opinion on the necessity of even the modified censorship proposed is very marked, as revealed in the closeness of the voting, the actual result of the division must cause no little satisfaction to those w'o are concerned for the freedom of the press,—especially as it comes on the heels of the evidence of fresh inroads on that freedom in "free" England. The war is being waged for the defence of democracy, the greatest bulwark of which is freedom of discussion. And it would have been a strange irony, if sober opinion in the greatest republic of the world had been defeated in its struggle to maintain the integrity of that bulwark.

Submarine Shipping Losses.

The latest figures cabled to India regarding the British shipping losses from submarinism, which are for the week ending May 6th, show that there was a considerable decrease in the number of vessels over 1,600 tons sunk, though the number of smaller vessels lost was larger than in any week since the end of February. There was at the same time a decrease in the number of arrivals and sailings, which was not confined to British vessels, but was shown also in the French and Italian lists. The following is a list of losses week by week up to and including the last returns:—

Week ended.	Arrivals.	Sailings.	Sunk. Over 1600 tons.	Sunk. Under 1600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessfully attacked.
25th Feb.	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
4th March	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
11th ,,	1985	1959	13	4	3	16
18th ,,	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
25th ,,	2314	2433	18	7	10	13
1st April	2281	2399	18	13	6	17
8th ,,	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
15th ,,	2679	2331	19	9	12	15
22nd ,,	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
29th ,,	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
6th May	2374	2499	24	22	—	—

It is satisfactory to note that the average of sailings and arrivals is well kept up and that the figures of losses show that the German campaign is not in any way getting the upper hand.

The War Pictures.

We have already described in some detail the extraordinarily vivid and realistic films now being shown, under the authority of H. M.'s Government, at the Excelsior, depicting a number of telling phases of the war. We would again draw the attention of those who have not yet seen them to these pictures for they bring the war home to one in its vivid reality as nothing else short of actual participation in it can. And that is a very necessary education in these days. The *piece de resistance* of the present series, perhaps are those seductive monsters familiar to all now by name as "Tanks." The Excelsior is well worth a visit if only to see them represented at work. No one wishing to keep in touch with the movement of the war from this distance can afford to neglect the "Battle of the Ancre" and the "Tanks" pictures.

The Old and the New.

There has been a significant little episode, illustrative of how the old order has changed, yielding place to the new, in Russia. The Provisional Government offered the honour of senatorship to two of the most famous Russian Jewish lawyers and jurists,—but they have declined the distinction. They are M. Grousenberg, who was one of the leading counsel for Beilis in the notorious ritual murder trial a few years ago, and M. Vinaver, of the Cadet party, who was a member of the First Duma. A sentorship is the highest position and honour that can be offered to a Russian lawyer. It is like the position of a Law Lord in the House of Lords. MM. Grousenberg and Vinaver, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," have declined the honour in order that it may not be said that Jews are hastening to take advantage of the revolution to press into offices of profit and power. Only a few short weeks ago such a concession to Russian Jews was no more likely than,—well, than many a thing seems improbable to-day.

From the Allahabad Abyss.

"The Pioneer" indulges in one of its characteristic outbursts of patronising criticism, of the sort that can only emanate from an abyss of ignorance and confusion of thought, *a propos* of the Maharaja of Bikanir's latest pronouncement. We are asked to believe that this utterance has clearly established how much better it has been that the representatives of India were nominated instead of being appointed on some principle of election on a popular basis. As a sort of prop to this unlogical conclusion we are told that,

the plain truth is that the principles underlying the theory of representation are but little understood in India. Probably there is no man in the British Isles at present who is more thoroughly representative of the British people than Mr. Lloyd George, yet, so far as any elective machinery is concerned, he merely represents a few thousand voters in a remote corner of Wales.

The plain truth is that the principles underlying, not merely the theory, but the practice, of representation in the British constitution are not understood at all in Allahabad. Mr. Lloyd George, as a member of Parliament, represents, it is true, only a few thousand Welsh voters. As Prime Minister, however, he represents the whole of the electors of the United Kingdom, since it is by the suffrage of the House of Commons, which could hurl him from office to-morrow, that his Government exists. And if he ceased to be thoroughly representative of the British people and the House of Commons yet allowed him to remain in office he could not avoid for long the inevitability of an ultimate General Election, which would return a new House of Commons to eject him. That is how the principle of representation works,—by election not by selection. That is what is well understood in India and what India wants.

Sir S. P. Sinha on Self-Government.

We published yesterday a refreshingly sane and candid pronouncement of Sir S. P. Sinha's on India's Future, which he made in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Christian Science Monitor." We could wish that Sir Satyendra had seen his way to strike a similar note in some of his public utterances in England, intsead of losing himself, or very nearly losing himself, in mere complimentary verbiage. Here, for instance, is a passage in which he puts the case for Self-Government with homely convincingness. Admitting that India is making steady progress socially and industrially, and the consequent progress "in the dim and distant future" of obtaining Self-Government, he says:

But that is not enough. India is painfully conscious of rigid limitations which come into play the moment she aspires to develop beyond a certain point. Indians have their own ideas of self-expression. Repress those ideas, and you dwarf us, even granting that you offer us more perfect ideas of your own. In the matter of Government, for example, it is, from our point of view, less important now that we should have a perfect government than that we should govern ourselves.

And he rubs the point in, with a lucidity worthy of his high position in the legal profession, in the following words which we commend to the attention of all the new and numerous self-declared admirers of Sir Satyendra: "What I am contending for," he said, "is not merely a matter of better treatment for individuals. *It is not enough to offer so-and-so a high position in your Government. You should give us real Self-Governing Powers.*"

Ruskin and Johnson.

It is a rather disappointing reflection that in the columns of matter consisting of the public speeches of the Indian representatives in England, there is no utterance of Sir S. P. Sinha in which he emphasized with anything like the conviction and clarity in the passage we have italicised, the aspirations of his fellow-countrymen. We trust however, that whatever his public speeches lacked was made up for in his private conferences and conversations with British statesmen. Meanwhile, we may pass on to the quarters concerned two aphorisms, which Sir Satyendra had unearthed for the benefit of his American interlocutor. The first, from Ruskin, *a propos* of "cautioning, as it were, against extreme caution" is:

"All measures of reformation are effective in exact proportion to their timeliness. Partial decay may be cut away and cleansed, incipient error corrected; but there is a point at which corruption can no more be stayed, nor wandering recalled."

And the second from Dr. Johnson is addressed to that large tribe which ever counsels waiting for perfection as a preliminary to Home Rule: "Nothing will ever be attempted, if all possible objections must be first overcome."

"Who is B?"

Thus the "Mahratta" under the unnecessarily suspicious heading "Who is B?":

"B's" letter to the "Chronicle" re Delhi C. I. D. activities breathes at its close a sentiment which is to be deprecated as most undesirable. He advises those charitable persons who contribute to illuminate the minds of their poor brethren to take the express opinion of the authorities about the institutions which they wish to establish, to give effect to their liberal designs if the authorities approve them with real wholeheartedness, but, to give up, at once and altogether, their resolutions however profitable they may be when carried out, if there is even the smallest objection on the part of the authorities.

We entirely agree with our wide-awake contemporary,—but the "Mahratta" might have been a bit more sensitive to a little delicate sarcasm?

An Inadequate Law.

In sentencing a man to a year's simple imprisonment for a disgusting offence at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Athvale, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, expressed his regret that he was unable under the Code to impose a sentence of rigorous imprisonment. Many people will share the Magistrate's regret and feel some astonishment, in addition, that the section of the Indian Penal Code under which the prosecution took place, provides only for simple imprisonment. The section of the Code, which deals with the outraging of modesty by assault or criminal force provides for imprisonment with hard labour up to a term of two years, and it seems somewhat anomolous that an insult to the modesty of a woman, of the kind for which the man in this case was convicted, should be treated as though it indicated a less degree of moral turpitude.

Official and Personal.

H. H. Maharao Khengarji, G.C.I.E., of Cutch, will arrive in Bombay by the Gujarat Mail this morning and will stay at Mr Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji's bungalow at Warden Road.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL MOSLEM LEAGUE

HON. NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURY RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The Hon. Nawab Syed Ali Chaudhury has tendered his resignation of the presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Moslem League. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Bengal Moslem League did not accord its approval to the Nawab Ali's conduct as Bengal Mahomedans' representative in the Imperial Council, in not signing the Self-Government memorandum submitted by the nineteen elected members of the Supreme Council. He has also been adversely criticised by some Moslem papers here.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 11A of the Defence of India (consolidated) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of steel plates suitable for ship, barge, or boat building and of thickness ½ inch, 3 feet 8 inches, 5 feet 16 inches; ¼ inch and 1 foot 8 inches, shall submit to the Secretary of the Indian Munitions Board, Simla, by the 10th of June, 1917, returns furnishing full particulars of their stock in hand of such plates and of any stocks of such plates of which they have reasonable expectation of receiving consignments from outside India within three months from the date of this order.

BRITISH STAND AT BULLECOURT.

UNPRECEDENTED BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

BRITISH STAND AT BULLECOURT.

AGAINST DETERMINED COUNTER-ATTACKS

PROGRESS AT ROEUX AND GREENLAND HILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 14.

A British communiqué says on Sunday morning we repulsed two counter-attacks upon our positions on the Hindenburg Line eastward of Bullecourt. The Australians during the past ten days have gallantly maintained their positions in this sector, repelling at least twelve determined counter-attacks. We hold the greater part of Bullecourt.

On Sunday we established ourselves in the western houses in Roeux.

We again progressed on the western slopes of Greenland Hill.

We destroyed six German aeroplanes and drove down five out of control. Six of ours are missing.

BRITISH ADVANCE SOUTH OF THE SCARPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 14.

A British communiqué says there were patrol encounters last night north-west of St. Quentin and north-east of Leverguier. We advanced our posts at certain points inflicting casualties.

Fighting continues at Bullecourt.

We advanced our line slightly southward of the river Scarpe and improved our position on the western slopes of Greenland Hill, northward of the river.

We repulsed a counter-attack eastward of Roeux cemetery, taking prisoners.

PROGRESS IN ROEUX VILLAGE

ENEMY RAID REPULSED NEAR EPEHY AND YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We repulsed raids last night north-east of Epehy and north of Ypres taking a few prisoners. We have made progress in Roeux village.

FIGHTING ON CRAONNE PLATEAU.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS BROKEN UP BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 14.

A French communiqué says, our artillery and rifle fire broke up violent enemy attacks on the Craonne Plateau north of Rheims in the region of Maisons de Champagne with very heavy losses. We took prisoners.

RELATIVE CALM ON FRENCH FRONT.

DESTRUCTIVE CANNONADING AGAINST ENEMY ORGANISATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 14.

A French communiqué says, there was relative calm on the whole front. We continued destructive cannonading against the works and organisations of the enemy, who replied only feebly.

The Belgians brought down a German aeroplane at Houthulst.

SPLENDID CROP PROSPECTS IN CANADA.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF WHEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

Reports from Winnipeg state that crop prospects are splendid. The growth of wheat is phenomenal.

M. VIVIANI IN CANADA.

ACKNOWLEDGES THE DOMINION'S AID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

M. Viviani addressed both the Houses of Parliament here. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception. He dwelt on the services rendered by Canada at the front notably at Ypres and acknowledged the material aid of the Dominion.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE

ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE.

CO-OPERATION OF NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 14.

The Admiralty announces that a portion of our Dover forces yesterday morning successfully carried out a very heavy bombardment of Zeebrugge.

The Naval Air Service co-operated and there were over fifteen aerial combats, in which four enemy machines were destroyed and five driven down out of control. Two of ours are missing, one of which landed in Holland and was interned.

BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

UNUSUALLY SEVERE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

The bombardment of Zeebrugge was unusually severe. It was clearly felt at Dover Deal and elsewhere the doors and windows rattling.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

A Berlin official communiqué says that monitors shelled Zeebrugge on Saturday, in the fog at long range. Little damage was done and there were no fatalties.

"A GRANITE RAMPART" FADING INTO NOTHINGNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Hindenburg line is fading into nothingness and nobody knows the whereabouts of the Siegfried line. A month ago it was known, for then it was "A granite rampart."

SUBMARINES RENDERED HARMLESS.

SATISFACTORY INCREASE IN NUMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

M. Marcel Hutin is able to state that the number of submarines rendered harmless has increased most satisfactorily for some days.

TWO HOSPITAL SHIPS TORPEDOED.

SINCE FREIBERG REPRISALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said that two hospital ships had been torpedoed since Freiburg reprisals.

ZEPPELIN L. 22.

DESTROYED IN THE NORTH SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

The Admiralty announces that our naval forces destroyed Zeppelin L22 in the North Sea this morning.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.

ENEMY BOMBED OUT OF BULLECOURT.

LARGE BOOTY TAKEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that it has become apparent from the fighting on the 11th and 12th that we have scored gratifyingly important successes and tactical advantages. By means of smart operations around the chemical factory near Roeux, we nonplussed the enemy as to the whereabouts of our main attack, and a large flight of our aeroplanes returning to their aerodrome espied the attack swooped down and circled very low till all their ammunition had been spent.

In and around Bullecourt, the situation is developing favourably.

The enemy to-day holds 120 yards of trenches, south-west of the village which we have surrounded. Small parties of our troops filtered through the village with very few casualties and are now clearing up numerous enemy machine-gun pockets established in ruins.

Other correspondents at Headquarters, state that we bombed the enemy out of Bullecourt and drove him out of a maze of riverside defences around Roeux quarries. The German fort known as Cavalry Farm near Cambrai-Arras road was easily captured. The Germans desperately endeavoured to retake Bullecourt at 20 minutes past three on Sunday morning and launched a heavy attack which was smashed up by gunfire. Only twelve men came within bombing distance and nine of them were killed and three taken prisoners, but died of their wounds. A fresh attack was dispersed an hour later but 20 men got through. All of them were killed except one who was captured.

It is difficult to give the right scale and perspective to the various engagements. Summing them up, it may be said that we have made a most valuable advance, taken nearly a thousand prisoners, captured the better part of two villages and many bits of trench a fair amount of booty, trench-mortars and machine-guns, and put large numbers of the enemy out of action.

The weight of the German artillery is still a feature of the situation.

ACCEPTANCE OF MEN UP TO 50.

DISCUSSION IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, has had a consultation with the Director of Recruiting. It is understood that they discussed the acceptance of men of good physique up to the age of fifty.

INDEPENDENT GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

REFUSED PASSPORT TO ATTEND STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Government has refused passports to Haase and other independent Socialists, who intended to proceed to the Stockholm Conference.

GREMAN CHANCELLOR'S CONFERENCE WITH CZERNIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 13.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Chancellor has gone to Vienna and is holding a Conference with the Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

GENERAL JOFFRE AT MONTREAL.

A WARM WELCOME,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

General Joffre has paid a flying visit to this city and received a very warm welcome.

RUSSIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WARNING TO MALCONTENTS'

SOCIALISTS REPUDIATE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 14.

A proclamation of the Russian Provisional Government, after uttering a warning against isolated groups seeking to create anarchy, appeals for efforts of all Russians to strengthen the power safeguarding them and invites representatives of creative forces not hitherto sharing in the administration to co-operate.

Appeals are consequently addressed to M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and to M. Tcheidze, President of Workmen's Delegates.

The Russian socialists have decided to take no part in the Socialist Conference at Stockholm in which German socialists and agents of the German Imperial party will take part.

RESERVE OFFICERS AND MEN.

ORDERED TO BE SENT TO THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

M. Gutchkoff has ordered to be sent to the front reserve officers and men mobilised in 1914, who have not yet fought in the war.

The percentage of such officers is seventeen.

QUESTION OF SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

EFFORTS TO SOLVE SATISFACTORILY

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

PETROGRAD, May 13.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

M. Gutchoff, Minister of War, says that if a definite agreement is reached with America, who has undertaken to organise Russia's transport system, the question o the supply of munitions will be satisfactorily solved in a few weeks. Revictualling of the Army is at present most unsatisfactory, but it will shortly be improved. The Army has been reorganised enabling the services of men of talent to be loosed.

M, RODITCHEFF.

BECOMES SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 12.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

M. Roditcheff who, yesterday delivered a speech in the Duma declaring that unless German militarism was overthrown the work of the Russian revolutionists would be futile, is now Secretary of State for Finland.

GENERAL KORNILOFF.

RESIGNS COMMAND OF TROOPS IN PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 13.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

General Korniloff has resigned the command of troops in Petrograd. No explanation has been issued, but his step is apparently due to friction with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

GIANT GERMAN AEROPLANE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 14.

A Russian wireless communiqué says one of giant Iliamurometz aeroplanes, for no explained reason, fell ten thousand feet at Monasterjiska. The crew of six perished.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CONGRESS AT CAPE TOWN.

PROBLEMS CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION.

MR. MERRIMAN'S APPEAL FOR MODERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, May 12.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 14.

A Congress of Cape British Indian Council was held in the City Hall to ask Government to consider sympathetically questions concerning the citizenship of Indians, their marriages and immigration.

Mr. Merriman opened the Congress with a brilliant speech in which he described how all classes in India were doing their duty in supporting the Empire. Britain's name in the world would as time advanced depend upon how she ruled India, but possibly the time was not yet ripe for great changes. He urged Indians in South Africa to ask for redress of their grievances in a moderate, constitutional way and make the Union Government's burdens as light as possible. Then the Government would not turn a deaf ear.

The delegates passed a resolution in favour of moderation.

SPANISH STEAMER CARMEN.

SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, May 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 14.

A German submarine has sunk the Spanish steamer Carmen proceeding to Cette. The Government is protesting and demanding compensation.

Two Spanish destroyers have been ordered to act as guardships between Gijon and the French coast.

MYSTERIOUS PHENOMENON.

OF A PALM TREE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Popular interest has been excited by certain remarkable diurnal phenomena exhibited by a palm tree in the district of Faridpore. In the morning it holds its head erect with its outspread leaves, but on approach of evening its head bows down the leaves touching the ground in an act of prostration. This is repeated day after day. Prof. Sir J. C. Bose sent two expeditions with self-recording apparatus specially constructed for the purpose, to trace the cause of this extraordinary phenomenon. Dynamo-metric measurements show that the internal forces whose periodic fluctuation causes this remarkable movement, are very active and the great pull necessary to bring the tree down to its position of prostration exceeds several hundredweights. Continuous curves have been obtained showing the rate of the movement of the tree at every instant during the day and night. Other records give the fluctuating forces of the environment. The results obtained offer a complete solution of the very mysterious phenomenon, which also gives an independent support to Dr. Bose's theory of universal sensitiveness of plants.

BOGRA SUCCESSION CASE.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Greaves delivered judgment in the Bogra Succession case in which Babibar Rahaman was plaintiff and the Hon. Mr. Syed Attaf Ali, member of local Council, son of the Hon. Nawab Ali Chowdhury, member of the Supreme Council, was defendant.

The plaintiff claimed to be the son of the late Nawab of Bogra and Mazelle Cohen, a jewess, who was alleged to have been married to the late Nawab, and entitled to possession of the estate left by the Nawab. The defendant is the son of the Nawab's daughter.

The Court held that the plaintiff's mother was never married to the late Nawab and dismissed the suit.

THAW ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

LARGE OPERATION IMPOSSIBLE.

The German Headquarters on the 27th March, reported the beginning of the spring thaw in Russia, which always exercises a decisive effect in restricting military operations. The change occurs on almost the same date as last year, when the Petrograd *communiqué* on the 29th March noted that the thaw had made the movement of troops on the northern front extraordinarily difficult, the ground being converted into a quagmire.

These conditions usually continue for some weeks, and last year there was no large scale fighting between the beginning of the thaw and the opening of General Brusiloff's offensive early in June. On the part of the land front nearest to Petrograd the Dvina is also liable to extensive flooding at this season, the average date on which the river becomes navigable after the melting of the ice being on the 7th April.

WAR LOAN RACE.

BOMBAY'S LEAD MAINTAINED.

ALL INDIA TOTAL NEARING 20 CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 5 p.m on 14th May Rs. 19,80,12,525.

	Rs.
Bombay ...	...7,25,61,500
Bengal ..	..6,10,48,200*
Madras ..	.. 98,53,100
United Provinces	..1,49,26,100
Punjab ..	..1,50,78,900
Burma ..	.. 83,11,600
Bihar and Orissa	.. 24,70,700
Central Provinces	.. 33,94,600
Assam ..	.. 6,01,200
Minor Administrations.	57,46,600
Total Rs.	..19,39,92,500†

*Exclusive of Rs. 20,83,575 through Post Office till 9th May.

†Exclusive of Rs. 40,20,025 through Post Office till 18th April.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE-SECTION.

	24-4-17 Rs.	Up to date. Rs.
War Loan	3,900-0	1,55,700-0
War Bonds ..	5,200-0	5,13,425-0
Cash Certificates..	22,413-0	7,41,873-0
Total ..	Rs, 31,513-0	14,10,998-0

INSCRIBED STOCK CERTIFICATE.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

With reference to clause 1 of the notification No. 380-F, dated the 1st March, 1917, regarding the different forms of security in which war loan 1929-47, war bond 1920, and war bond 1922, may be held, the Government of India desire to draw the attention of subscribers to the Indian War Loan to the advantages of holding their investment in the form of inscribed stock certificate. The following are the principal advantages of this form of security:—(1) It gives absolute security being of no value in the hands of a wrongful holder. (2) If the original certificate be lost or destroyed, a fresh certificate is issued on satisfactory evidence of loss without any further formalities. (3) Holders of stock certificates are not required to present them in person or by an agent when the interest falls due. The interest warrant will be sent by post to the registered proprietor or his agent and be made payable at any treasury or sub-treasury in accordance with the written instructions given by the holder to the public debt office. (4) A stock certificate may be held by two or more persons jointly and any one or more of them can receive interest thereon under a joint holder's power of attorney which is exempt from stamp duty.

MOST CONVENIENT FOR SMALL INVESTORS.

The Government of India believe that this form of security will prove to be the most convenient for the great majority of small investors, particularly for investors who are resident in the mofussil. Investors in any section of the war eloan who have alreay applied for or have obtained securities of a different form can apply to have them changed into inscribed stock certificates to the public debt office, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras. No fee is charged for the conversion into stock certificate of another form of security. The Government of India have also decided in view of the large number of applications for war loan received from small investors resident in the mofussil, to introduce from the 1st of July 1917 the arrangements previously under contemplation, whereby a holder of a Government promissory note may deposit it for safe custody at any Government treasury at a district headquarters at which there is no branch of a Presidency bank conducting Government treasury business. Where a note has been so deposited the interest will be paid either at that treasury or at any sub-treasury subordinate thereto. A note so deposited can be withdrawn at any time by the holder.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

NEXT SESSION OF CONFERENCE AT BIJAPUR.

NASIK, May 14.

The third and concluding day's sitting of the 17th Bombay Provincial Conference began shortly after noon to-day, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri presiding. There was a falling off in attendance. With a heavy agenda to be gone through, a time limit was at the outset fixed by the president for the speakers and business was proceeded with at a brisk pace.

Before a record number of delegates the 17th Bombay Provincial Conference came to a close at 6 o'clock this evening and had been a pronounced success under the circumstances it was held. Looking at the crowded number of items on the agenda paper; many were inclined to believe that the proceedings would last to a late hour in the night. Most of the resolutions although nominally to be moved from the chair had to be translated into Marathi. The Subjects Committee last night, spent a considerable time over the discussion of the resolution on amnesty to political prisoners. Feeling ran high on the subject and it was even said that the resolution would be openly opposed in the conference to-day. But early this morning, all dissenting leaders arrived at a compromise and it was decided to alter the wording of the resolution in the form it was moved, and to have no speech-making on the subject.

The first resolution of the day, moved by Mr. H. N. Apte, referred to the Local Boards and Municipalities. It stated that the Conference was strongly of the opinion that in order to make the system of Local Self-Government thoroughly successful it was absolutely necessary that Municipalities and Local Boards should be endowed with a more liberal organisation and increased powers and released from the leading strings of official control, and urged on the Government the necessity of carrying out the following reforms immediately:—(1) that all members of municipalities and local boards should be elected, (2) that municipalities should be given powers to appoint, punish and dismiss their executive officers without official sanction, (3) that the President and vice-president of all these bodies should be elected non-officials, (4) that a fixed share in some suitable and progressive heads of provincial revenue, such as Abkari, should be permanently assigned to these bodies or that Government should bear a fixed proportion of the expenditure incurred by those bodies in addition to the occasional special grants-in-aid in view of the large measures of public utility, health, sanitation or education, (5) that a full opportunity should be given to local bodies to give their defence or explanation of their conduct before any action is taken for their suspension, which should be resorted to only as an extreme measure after giving the constituencies a chance of re-electing their representatives, and (6) that the provision of Chapter 13a of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, should be replaced.

Mr. Apte said that in view of the general advancement of the country the time has now come when Local Self-Government should be completely freed from official control.

Mr. Karandikar and Mr. Tyabji spoke in support of the resolution. The latter said when the time came for elections they should not forget the claims of Mahomedans and they should be given their due share.

The resolution was carried.

ISLINGTON REPORT.

Mr. V. R. Gupte moved a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the inadequate recommendations contained in the majority Report of the Public Services Commission, and earnestly urging upon the Government the necessity for taking broad and liberal measures, towards indianising the superior grades of the administrative offices. By this resolution the Conference also entered an emphatic protest against the supposed necessity of giving preponderating share of superior posts in any service to Europeans and reiterated its demand for simultaneous examinations, and opined that in no service should the proportion of Indians be smaller than that of non-Indians and that the judicially including posts now occupied by the members of the I.C.S. should be constituted into a distinct and separate service recruited mostly from the Bar, and placed under the control of the High Courts.

It protested against the reduction of the age limit for candidates for the I.C.S. and against the requirement that candidates for the I.C.S. and the Imperial branch of the police department should be educated in the United Kingdom for a certain period.

It expressed its strong disapproval of the all-round increases in salary, allowances and other emoluments that had been recommended by the Commission in view of the extreme poverty of the country, and expressed its profound gratitude to Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim for his able and courageous minute of dissent, and in conclusion urged that the action that Government might take, should be in the direction indicated by this minute, rather than by the majority report.

Mr. Gupte said that when for two years the report was kept back they thought that it might possess many objectionable features, and their fears had been fully justified. The report was decidedly a retrograde one. It gave them some crumbs. By this report India would be set back fifty years. The principle that Europeans and Indians should be on an equality of footing, had been permanently negatived by this Commission's report. As citizens of India they should strongly protest against this report.

The majority of Commissioners said that no competitive examinations ought to be held in India, because certain Indian classes would not be able to appear for those examinations. It was wonderful logic to say because certain Indian classes could not appear for the examination, Europeans must fill them up. Then again practically the principle of nomination had been introduced, and that was undesirable.

Mr. G. S. Vaze and Mr. Goradia also spoke in support of the resolution. The latter said that they were asking for no favours, but only demanding their right. For the Civil Service in Australia and South Africa, recruitment was not necessary in England, and he asked why that should be the case for India. The resolution was passed unanimously.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar then moved:—(1) "This Conference is strongly of opinion that the stage has been reached in the general advancement of the country when it is imperative that measures should be adopted with a view to making primary education free and compulsory." (2) "This Conference demands that a definite step should immediately be taken towards making primary education free and compulsory in the Bombay Presidency by amending the Bombay City District Municipal and Local Boards Acts, so as to empower municipalities and local boards to make primary education free and compulsory."

Mr. Thakkar explained at length the history of this question, and the attempt that had been made from time to time, to make primary education free and compulsory. They now wanted a large policy and no puny programme. Money must be provided and provided in the same way as was being done for this great war. They were not asking for a wild programme. They desired a definite scheme to be initiated in municipal areas. The scheme would in the first instance be applicable to boys only and later on would apply to girls also. He wanted the same Bill that was rejected in the Imperial Council to be again taken up and passed.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni in seconding the resolution said that it was not true, that the people of backward classes were opposed to the demand for making primary education free and compulsory. The children of the well-to-do and middle classes were always receiving instruction at their own expense and it would be the backward classes that would directly profit by primary education being made free and compulsory.

Mr. Tilak from Barsi and Mr. Chaukar from Nagar having also spoken in support of the resolution it was passed unanimously.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI MEDICINES.

A resolution was next passed urging the Government to do their best for the reform of ayurvedic and unani medicines, and to give them every practicable help and encouragement, and further urging, that the Bombay Medical Registration Act should be so amended as to enable local self-governing bodies, to provide within their areas medical relief in accordance with Ayurvedic and Unani systems.

On the motion of the President a resolution was passed urging the insertion of a conscience clause in the Education Code.

At this stage the Conference adjourned for half an hour, and on resuming, a series of resolutions were moved from the chair and passed. One urged that village panchayats should be constituted at an early date. Another expressed profound gratitude to the Viceroy for issuing the order prohibiting indentured emigration, and for informing the Secretary of State that he and the Government of India wished that the indentured system should not be resumed after the war. It added that the Conference noted with satisfaction the pronouncement made by his Excellency, that the traffic of this sore once ended, can never be revived, and expressed the hope that the system would be permanently abolished. A third resolution under the heading of education urged the Government (1) to assign large sums to secondary and higher education, (2) to start colleges for imparting higher education in medicine and engineering, the present number being inadequate, (3) to start new arts colleges, (4) to start training colleges for women, (5) to reduce enhanced fees in secondary schools, (6) to accord more liberally recognition to indigenous secondary schools and colleges, (7) to establish additional high schools in districts, (8) to make adequate provision for imparting industrial and technical education, and (9) to give encouragement and make adequate provision for agricultural education.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO PRESS DEPUTATION.

A fourth expressed dissatisfaction with the reply given by the Viceroy to the deputation of the Press Association of India, and strongly urged that the Press Act should be repealed.

A fifth accorded the Conference's most hearty support to the action of Government in raising the import duty on cotton and urged that the excise duty should be repealed after the war.

A sixth protested against the Defence of India prohibition orders on Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak and said that the orders were absolutely uncalled for, and urged that they should be cancelled.

In two other resolutions the Conference urged the adoption of the Modi script for the Balbodh and the abolition of Viramgam customs duties.

The District Congress Committees, Home Rule Leagues, and other responsible political bodies, were by another resolution urged to popularise the resolution on Self-Government passed at the Indian National Congress last December at Lucknow, and which has been reaffirmed by this Conference.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

A resolution on the swadeshi movement, was moved by Mr. Kanjalgi from Bijapur, who pointed out that the movement was based not an hatred, but on love of the Motherland. He exhorted the audience to support the swadeshi movement by purchasing Indian-made goods, in preference to foreign goods, even at some sacrifice. He suggested that industrial experts should be appointed for each province, with instructions to advise the people regarding the starting of new industries.

Mr. W. T. Halai in supoprting the resolution said that in the olden days, Roman queens and Egyptian princes, used to wear Indian-made clothes, and he asked were they not capable of producing such stuff to-day. They must all solemnly take a vow not to make use of any but swadeshi goods, and there were people to supply their demands. Other speakers having spoken in support of the proposition, it was carried.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The President then placed before the meeting the following resolution over which there was considerable discussion in the Subjects Committee:—"Having regard to the unshaken and profound loyalty of the people to the British throne, and to Government by law established, and having regard also to the tranquility prevailing in the province, this Conference appeals to the Government to exercise the prerogative of mercy and grant amnesty to those who are undergoing imprisonment for purely political offences, and who by reason of their age, nature of their offence, or other extenuating circumstances may be deemed worthy of the same."

The President in moving the resolution said that the subjects committee had debated at considerable length on this question, and the resolution had been brought forward after the most mature deliberation. He trusted it would be accepted without any dissentient voice. The resolution had been worded so as to meet all the different shades of opinion. He trusted that although the proposition was a departure from precedent it would not appear violent. This matter was one from which no Conference of responsible patriots should shrink. Great differences of opinion had been made up by the admirable policy of give and take on all sides, which he trusted would characterise their national work. At the subjects committee the wording of the resolution took a different form from that in which it was before them, and it had been resolved that some should speak on it. After consultation, the leaders on all sides agreed that it should go in its present form, and should not be spoken upon. The president apologised to the Subjects Committee for this small irregularity. The resolution was unanimously passed.

CONFERENCE INVITED TO BIJAPUR.

Mr. Kanjalgi then invited the next year's conference to Bijapur and the invitation was accepted. A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to the President on the motion of Mr. Samarath.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

The President in bringing the proceedings of the conference to a close, thanked the gathering for the cordiality shown to him in the conference and the Subjects Committee. He was proud to say that seldom in his life had he been given so much co-operation. They now and then came to dangerous points, but found themselves in perfect safety. Disunion he assured them, was not altogether unknown elsewhere in India. And there were disunions in other civilised countries also. Nowhere was there perfect union. That consummation was not reached anywhere in the world. Differences there must be and he did not therefore deplore them. But then they should not handicap those doing national work. Faced with the question of self-government, they had all sunk their personal differences deep though they had been, and had even made large personal sacrifices. That was a happy augury for the future. He was filled with hope when he saw the changed attitude towards India. But then they should not rest on a false position.

Continuing, Mr. Sastri said that it was by no means to be expected that the Almighty would make things smooth for the people. They had had their own days of prosperity and happiness. There had supervened a long night, but whether the dawn was at hand, or whether they had still to pass through the small hours of the night, was more than anybody could say. They felt as if they were nearing dawn, but it was well to remember that the approach of dawn would be quickened by their efforts, while, if they slackened and reposed in comfort in their beds, the Almighty who had a bright dawn near, might keep it back a few hours. He therefore exhorted them all to carry on their gospel, the gospel of Self-Government. He was perfectly sure that the statesmanship of England which had proved equal to many a difficult task, would still prove equal to the task of India. In conclusion Mr. Sastri again thanked the conference.

With three hearty cheers to the King-Emperor and the Allies the proceedings terminated and the conference was dissolved.

YOUNG AMERICA.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE IN WAR.

Perhaps youth is the same in all countries. Perhaps the youth of Bulgaria itself, in these days of "Arms and the Man," is eager-eyed and glows into visions. It is hard for us here in England, writes an Oxford correspondent of "The Times," to believe that there is any youth like our own; and we cannot but think that the gallantry we know, and love, and mourn is an island gallantry peculiar to the lads of our own island race. Our thoughts may have their truth; but there were never gallant deeds done, or doing, which did not make blood run faster in all young veins the world over.

Some talk of Alexander, and some of Hercules—some read Marryat, and some Fenimore Cooper; but whatever their talk, or whatever their reading—whether it be of things ancient or modern, or of sea or of land, or of buccaneers or great hunters—there is one thing that is always constant; and that is the longing to go and do likewise. And so, in our boyhood we launched our long ships in the little river by the garden, and sitting well in order smote the rippling waters, saying or singing:—

For my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the Western Stars, until I die.

And so again, in other years, in older years, we set ourselves in mind of Galahad and his quest; and we put on the armour of faith and went out to seek our ideal. To those who were going before the war—in the daytime, before the coming of this dreadful night—the way often led into the dark places of our great cities; and the grail of which they went in quest was one that might shine suddenly, blindingly, cleansingly, in the form and shape of a social ideal, upon the state squalor of the slum. To-day the sun and the moon are darkened, and the stars return not after the rain. But the young men are searching in the darkness, if haply they may find a light to lighten it; they are seeking—and they are not only seeking, but in the sweat of their brows and by the blood of their wounds they are making—an ideal of political Right.

RELIEF WORK IN BELGIUM.

It is many months now indeed, it seems many years—since the young men from the four seas, and the dominions beyond the seas, marched away from Oxford. But we have had with us here, until of late (and now they, too, begin to go), the young men of America. They seemed, in some ways, different from those who had gone. For one thing they were for the most part, older in years. They had the solid build of maturity; they had the judgment and shrewd discretion of their seniority: they seemed grown men, likely to go quietly and steadily about the business which had brought them among us. But they were young, after all; and because they were young, they were generous; and in their generosity they, too, from those early days of the war, were eager to be up and doing in the day of visitation. It is two years now since they began to go over to Belgium and the occupied territories of France; and there, setting themselves between the hammer and the anvil, among suspicion and surveillance, in unremitting toil and with patient organization, they laboured to relieve the destitute and to visit the needy in their affliction. Such work became, as it seemed, a part of their Oxford course; and each new student who came from America, after staying a little while, crossed over, as if in duty bound, for his term of service on the other side. As time went on new doors were opened and new duties were undertaken. When the bombardment of Verdun was fiercest, and the sleet of iron and fire drove with the deadliest intensity against its walls, the American Ambulance was there, and American students were with the ambulance of their country. Turning chauffeurs and mechanics—chauffeurs and mechanics of an infinite resource and sagacity—they drove thousands of the wounded soldiers of France, along icebound, slippery roads, from the field of battle, to their haven of rest; and if their cars broke down, as American cars would sometimes do, they set them triumphantly to rights by the roadside, and in a few hours were driving quietly forward again to their base. Nor were their goings and doings only in Belgium and in France: they went even farther afield, and there were some who, seeking the farthest bounds of the far-flung battle line, went out to find ways of service and ministration in India, or in Africa, or in Mesopotamia.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

YOUTHS OF RESPECTABLE FAMILIES ON TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The District Magistrate of Dinajpur is engaged in hearing a case in which five young Bengalees of respectable families are charged under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The accused are not inhabitants of Dinajpur, but come from Mymensingh, Comilla, Rajshahi, and Faridpur.

The Government Pleader, in opening the case, said that the accused were members of a society, the object of which was to overthrow the British Government, initiated in all known methods of anarchists, namely dacoity, robbery and murder. Before arrest the accused came to Dinajpur, assumed false names, lived in secluded houses, secured employments as private tutors, and were secretly engaged in making recruits.

Two police officers examined proved the things found on search and the statements made by the accused.

The case is proceeding.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT ON PARADE.

SEQUEL TO PRIVATE'S REFUSAL TO TAKE UP ARMS.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 14.

A dramatic incident was witnessed at I. D. F., parade at Secunderabad this morning, when the Adjutant read out the sentence of 72 hours' detention passed on Private A.E., Cooper by a regimental court-martial. On the 30th ultimo Pte. Cooper, who is a covenanted tailor's assistant and well known as a strict adherent to the sect of Plymouth Brethren, declined to take up arms with the others and he was arrested and placed in the guard room of the 13th Combined Depot, Trimulgherry. He was tried by court-martial and convicted on the 11th instant. The prisoner under escort was marched to the front of the parade drawn up in a line and after the sentence was read was marched back to the guard room again to undergo the remaining portion of his sentence.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

NOT TO PROCEED THIS MONTH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

It is understood the Congress deputation will not proceed to England during this month as was the original intention of the All-India Congress Committee. The Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu, who has been in communication with Sir William Wedderburn on the subject, has received the following cable from him:—"Advise delay pending developments."

The decision, therefore, as to when the deputation should leave India entirely rests with the Congress Committee, which will probably again discuss the question in all its aspects. It is likely that the Committee will seek the advice of Sir S. P. Sinha when he returns to India, as his recent experiences of prevailing conditions in England would be of the utmost benefit to politicians in India.

Lieutenant Colonel Young, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore, takes six weeks' leave from the end of May. Doctor Fuller of Cawnpore will act for him.

General Foch, ex-commandant of the group of French Armies in the North, has been formally placed on the retired list, but will remain on active service without a command at the disposal of the Minister for War.

(Continued from Column 6.)

service over twelve months ago.

As you have headed your report "Position of Chemical Industries" I beg to submit a record of my statements before the Tribunal on the 12th instant.

I said:—

(i) It was obviously the desire of Imperial Government to foster and encourage the development of chemical industries in the Empire.

(ii) Imperial Government gave clear evidence of this desire by the subsidy of chemical industries established during the war. (I instanced the well-known case of British Dyes, Ltd.).

(iii) A gentleman connected with the Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd., had recently arrived in Bombay from England. It is understood that permission has to be obtained from the proper authority for anyone to leave England, so that it is obvious that the gentleman referred to had sanction to leave England and come to India for the purpose of forwarding the interests of chemical industry in this country.

(iv) Imperial Government has a list of "reserved occupations" in which list prominence is given to chemical work.

(v) Exemptions Tribunals should be guided in their decisions in my case and similar cases by the desires of Imperial Government.

I will be glad if you will make the matter clear in your next issue, as I am aware that men who are engaged in chemical work in this city have already been much embarrassed by the operations of the Indian Defence Force Act.—Yours, etc.,

J. LEONARD-BROWN.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

EXEMPTIONS TO PORT TRUST STAFF.

The Exemption Tribunal for Bombay, consisting of Mr. W. C. Shepherd (President), and Mr. R. Barlow and Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Low (members), resumed its sittings at the Town Hall, yesterday. The Military authorities were represented by Captain S. T. Sheppard.

The Assistant, Commanding Royal Engineers, Bombay, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. W. G. Mason, Mr. G. C. Fitzpatrick, Mr. C. D. Matiunat and Mr. G. R. Fitzpatrick. The Tribunal exempted them from general and local service provided they went through local military training. Mr. Mason was not to be called upon to do drills in the morning.

Sir F. L. Sprott, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, applied for exemption from general service for over 200 of the employees of the Port Trust. He said they would undergo local training and do local service. He also asked for exemption from all service for five men for six months as they were engaged in important Government work. Some of the other men were engaged on the Port Trust railways.

Captain Sheppard said the Act did not contemplate total exemption for railwaymen and he suggested that these and some of the other employees of the Port Trust should undergo local training.

The Tribunal granted exemptions from general service according to the requests made by the Chairman of the Port Trust, and in the case of the railway employees the Tribunal exempted them from all military service, subject to the condition that they would be liable to such service and training as might be arranged for railway servants.

QUESTION OF NATIONALITY.

Mr. George Fernandes applied for exemption on medical ground and also on the ground that he was not a European British subject. He said he was born in Mangalore and was a native of India.

The Tribunal asked him to produce a certificate for non-liability of service from the Commissioner of Police.

The Tribunal adjourned till to-day.

POONA TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 14.

The Poona Exemption Tribunal, consisting Lieut. Colonel P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Military Member, and Mr. J. M. Scott, Agent, Bank of Bombay, non-official member, sat for what will probably be the last time at the Collector's office to-day to consider and dispose of such few claims for exemption as remained undecided from the previous sittings. Lieut. Colonel Walker, Commanding Officer, Poona Rifles, and Captain Kearsey, Adjutant of the Corps, were again present to watch the interest of the Corps.

The first application reconsidered was that of Mr. H. Bromley, who pointed out that he was under contract with Government to attend to the teeth of troops in Poona and Kirkee. His work generally occupied him from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., which prevented him from putting in his drills. After some discussion as to whether he could not put in his drills in the evening, if unable to do so in the morning, it was decided that Mr. Bromley be granted temporary exemption while he is in charge of Government contract with regard to troops.

A RECRUITING OFFICER.

The Tribunal next took up the application of Mr. Joseph Rodgers, District Recruiting Officer, in regard to whom there had been a reference from the G. O. C. Poona Brigade. The Tribunal decided that as Mr. Rodgers was over 41 years of age the Tribunal would not grant him exemption, he being in local reserve. The application of Mr. C. E. Saalfelt, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, who had been classed as medically unfit, was filed, while partial exemption was granted to Mr. W. J. Castell on the application of Major Messenger, officer in charge of Supplies, so long as Mr. Castell remains in charge of the Poona Government Bakery, the applicant being classed for local service.

PARSI VOLUNTEERS.

The appeal for exemption of Mr. A. M. Jall, who was described as the only clerk in the Brigade Supply Office, was adjourned for further inquiry and that of Corporal R. K. Irani, contractor to S. and T. Corps, was refused for the third time, Col. Walker promising that leave would be granted him to attend his Government duties. The last application considered was a fresh appeal by Mr. E. V. Macinnes (39), manager of F. 'Cornaglia's restaurant, who had at first been medically classed "C," but on re-examination had been put in "B." class. The applicant appealed on the ground that he had to attend to his business, which involved late hours and though medically classed as "B," he was really not fit for strenuous work. As the new application did not show any claim that could be dealt with by the Tribunal, exemption was refused and it was left for the Selection Committee to decide how the applicant was to serve.

It is understood that the exemption tribunal for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore will sit on Monday the 21st morning.

MR. LEONARD BROWN'S CASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your report of the proceedings of the Bombay Exemptions Tribunal you have made a mistake which I would be glad to see corrected in your next issue.

You write; "Mr. J. L. Bowen of the Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd., ..."

I am not an employee of the Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd., as I left that Company's

(Continued in Column 5.)

NAPHTHALINE SOAP

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METAL POLISH

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F W Alexander, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut C W Andrews, West Yorkshires.
Lieut H H Buckley, Shropshires.
Brigadier-General C B Bulkeley-Johnson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S R Carter, Lancashire Fusi-
Lieut A F Chaplin Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W B Crouch Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Goodman, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut D E Hood, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut G R P Howson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E V Humphriss, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut T Jack, Royal Scots.
Lieut W T Johnston Manchesters.
Second-Lieut M Kemp-Welch Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L T Lemon, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J C Mallory, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H J Marlin, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H Marshall, West Yorkshires.
Lieut G W Mason, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A R Moore West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut N W Morrison Flying Corps.
Lieut C H Newton-Deakin Dragoon Guards.
Lieut J S Pratt Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G M W Prowse, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C F Sayers Leicesters.
Second-Lieut L H Shave, Dorsets.
Lieut W R Shaw, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A E Shrubsole, Leicesters.
Captain W H Smith Artillery.
Lieut F W Spranz Dorsets.
Captain G H Staveley, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain V D Todd, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut B H Vidler Sussex.
Second-Lieut B Warner, Londons.
Lieut B W T Wickham, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut V H Wiseman Yorkshire L. I.
Captain H H Wilson, Household Cavalry.
Second-Lieut F Wright Lincolns.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Major L F Jones, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut P S Watson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W I. Wilkinson, Argyll and Sutherlands

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A J Partridge, Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R Brown Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J C Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W D Grosart, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W A Jenkins, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut L B Kilborn, Gordons.
Second-Lieut D E Langton, Machine-gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut S F Leleu, Shropshires.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut F J Farnham, Artillery.

DIED.

Second-Lieut R P Evans, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J W D Acton, Londons.
Lieut D L G W Earl of Airlie, Hussars.
Second-Lieut A C Anderson, Highland L. I.
Captain R B Armistead, West Yorkshires.
Captain J W Arnit Royal Scots.
Lieut W Asheroft, Liverpools.
Lieut J L P Jack, Household Cavalry.
Captain T E G Bailey, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J W Baker, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C T A Beevor, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W K Bessex Essex.
Second-Lieut A H Bird, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J S Braine, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J W Brooks, West Yorkshires.
Captain D Brown, Black Watch.
Lieut J Brown Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut P M E Brownlow, Artillery.
Captain R B Butler-Stoney, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E E Cass, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut N Catt Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H Catton, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut G B Chester, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R C Chiesell, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut D A S F R Cole, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut H G Colquhoun, Royal Scots.
Lieut A R Cooper Dragoons.
Second-Lieut A Coune, Liverpools.
Major F L M Crossman, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Cullen, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut E T Curling Londons.
Second-Lieut H E Davis, Flying Corps.
Lieut P W Day Durhams.
Second-Lieut J W Dixon Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut L Dolman, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut M H Dolson, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut E P Eastwood, Leinsters.
Captain C Evans, Leicesters
Lieut S D Falcke, Household Cavalry.
Second-Lieut F N la F Flint Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J E Forsdike Machine-gun Corps
Lieut R M Forster, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Gardner, Liverpools.
Capt Lord F J Gerard, Household Cavalry.
Second-Lieut F T Goble, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut S M Goldsmith, Duke of Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut F L Gooseman, Devons.
Capt G E Gosling, Hussars.
Lieut D H Gough, Hussars.
Capt V J Greenwood, Hussars.
Lieut H G Hall, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L R Hall, Royal Scots.
Lieut-Colonel P E Hardwick, Hussars.
Second-Lieut W J Hartnoll, West Yorks.
Lieut T S R Hawkins, Trench Mortar Artillery.
Major G H Hay, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A E Jackson, Royal Scots.
Rev W Jardine, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut F Johnson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J G Johnston, Scottish Rifles.
Major W A Kennard, Yeomanry.
Lieut J Lee, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C G Lowden, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R W L McCaig, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J M Macdonald, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F J Mackie, Liverpools.
Lieut D Mackintosh, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut D D Macmillan, Scottish Rifles.
Major J E Macpherson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R W McWatters, Gordons.
Lieut F J Magner, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut F S Milliken, Liverpools.
Capt R de A G Moneypenny, Essex.
Second-Lieut P Morrison, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut M V T Mott, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut O Mowatt, Hussars.
Capt M C Muir, Camerons.
Lieut W S Murland, Hussars.
Second-Lieut J S Newsome, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut N Newton, West Yorks.
Capt A Noble, Royal Scots.
Lieut P F O'Driscoll, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R D Peat, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R Taylor, Dorsets
Second-Lieut V O P Pickards, Dorsets.
Lieut M H Pico, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W C R Rowland, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut W H M Roxby, Shropshires
Second-Lieut A J Sanders, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H H Saunders, Durhams.
Second-Lieut V R Scott, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C E Seaman, Yorkshire Light Infantry
Second-Lieut J A Searle, Sherwoods.
Lieut R P Sewell, Scottish Borderers.
Capt J R Short, Yorkshires.
Capt W Skinner, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R N Smith, Flying Corps.
Lieut W J Spry, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut B J Stacey, Artillery
Lieut R I G L Stirling, Leinsters.
Capt T C Storey, Medicals.
Lieut A F Struthers, Scottish Rifles.
Major J Stuart-Wortley, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut T R W O Thurburn, Scottish Rifles.
Major H A Tomkinson, Dragoon Guards.
Capt J Tomlinson, Essex.
Second-Lieut H S Vinycomb, Durhams.
Major E W Wales, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H J Walker, Dragoon Guards.
Capt T P P Walker, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A F White, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A G Widdicombe, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S Wiggins, Sussex.
Major-General P S Wilkinson, Household Cavalry.
Second-Lieut R W Wilson, Household Cavalry.
Second-Lieut G C Winckley, Lincolns.
Lieut Hon C J F Winn, Hussars.
Second-Lieut J C L Yale, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E B Yardley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut G P Gregg, Cheshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G T D Alexander, Seaforths.
Lieut A Binnie, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L C Chapman, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Cock, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W B Cramb, Argylls.
Lieut H R Davies, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W Dawson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A L Dutton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G W Gillespie, Middlesex.
Lieut W H Green, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut P C Grove, Seaforths.
Lieut C W D Holmes, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H G M Horne, Londons.
Second-Lieut D A C Macmillan, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut T Margerison, Cyclists.
Second-Lieut R S Pascoe, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H P Rees, Seaforths.
Lieut W O Russell North Staffords.
Lieut M H Wood, Lincolns.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G P Hattersley, Suffolks, should read Lieut G P Hattersley, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W W Glass, Artillery, should read Second-Lieut W W Glass, Artillery.

LONDON, April 24.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Allgood, Dublins.
Second-Lieut F H Aspden, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E J Bartlett, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L P Bartlett, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut G F Barton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut G W Baxter, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J W C Bolland, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut T A Brown, East Kents.
Lieut D Buchan, Gordons.
Capt R M Clerk, Lancasters.
Capt R A Coppin, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut L Cousins, Essex.
Second-Lieut H Ellis, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H J H Foreshew, Rifle Brigade.
Capt W Fraser, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E C Freear, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut E B A Harvey, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A W Howell, Rifle Brigade.
Capt A K H James, East Kents.
Lieut W P Jamieson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut N T Johnson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F O McEvoy, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut P S Mackay, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut D F de A Martin, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J P Mason, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G Masters, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P A May, Devons.
Lieut E W Money, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut K J W Mowbray, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut S M Neilson, Devons.
Capt D W A Nicholls, Suffolks.
Capt H Potter, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut W H Procter, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H F Puntan, Gordons.
Second-Lieut F Radcliffe, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut D H Robertson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R B Earl Shannon, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G M Sinclair, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G Sutherland, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W D Tarbet, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R C Vaughan, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J F Wilkinson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C E Wilson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Wright, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F L Kaye, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut Hon C W M Molesworth, Cornwalls.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G A Adams, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R R Adams, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J T Aitken, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut S H Andrew, Essex.
Capt L J Baker, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W R Balden, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T A Baldwin, East Kents.
Second-Lieut G M Bark, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F D Barker, Essex.
Lieut E M Barlow, Trench Mortar Battery.
Lieut C W Beadle, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C H Becker, East Surreys.
Lieut A E Beirnstein, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut R Bellis, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Bennett, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H R Bernard, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G M Berry, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H E Blaiberg, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J P Boden, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E J Bradshaw, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C A Brashe, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt H V Briscoe, Liverpools.
Capt W S Brocklehurst, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt J P S Brown, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J W Broxup, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J J Brunskill, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut C A Burrage, Hampshires.
Capt R E G Carolin, Essex.
Second-Lieut H V Chamberlain, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E R Chilcs, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E F Clements, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H W Cook, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut F V Cosiett, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S G Cowper, Suffolks.
Capt A R Cross, Gordons.
Second-Lieut P L Davy, Garrison Artillery
Capt J R Dickinson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H G Driffield, West Kents.
Second-Lieut E C Dupres, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Eastwood, Essex.
Second-Lieut E J W Ely, West Kents.
Capt P C Esdaile, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut I C Falconer, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut L P Fiffis, East Kents.
Second-Lieut R H Fortescue, Sussex.
Second-Lieut T Fuller, West Kents.
Second-Lieut E M Gardiner, Liverpools.
Capt C W G Gibson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Gitsham, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G F Good, West Surreys.
Lieut H R Gordon, East Kents.
Second-Lieut P L Gordon, York and Lancasters.
Lieut W B Griffiths, East Kents.
Second-Lieut C R N Groom, East Kents.
Second-Lieut C Hackett, Worcesters.
Major R D Harrisson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V L Hayes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F Henderson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W W Hendrie, Gordons.
Lieut H Heywood, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F E D Hodges, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W Hodkin, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D Holman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut M Holmes, West Kents.
Capt F E Hotblack, Norfolks.
Lieut N F Humphreys, Machine Gun Corps
Lieut-Colonel R S Hunt, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut J A James, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Jarrett, Lancasters.
Lieut T N Jennings, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Jones, Lancasters.
Capt M J Kavanagh, South Staffodrs.
Second-Lieut J H Kirkby, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J J Kneafsey, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H J Lanaway West Kents.
Second-Lieut W E Leatham Gordons.
Second-Lieut H J Lewin, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J S Lewis, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J G Lindsay, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J H List, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut R S Lynch, Essex.
Lieut W S McCoull, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut G H Maclean, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G C Manton, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T B R Meadmore, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut D H Meantys, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A Mellar, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W R Moore, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A R Morgan, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut R M Morley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H Muir, Gordons.
Second-Lieut S E Newman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C W North, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H Oekendon, Essex.
Second-Lieut C H Perry, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt A J Pike, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut F M Pitt, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt A H Pollock, Lancasters.
Capt H I Powell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A R Preddle, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A Pryke, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J Queen, Northumberlands.
second-Lieut A G Robertson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H P P Robertson, East Kents.
Second-Lieut D A Scollick, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T C Scoones, Gordons.
Lieut A E Sharp, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Shedel, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A J Sherwill, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J B Slee, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J F Smallwood, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A H Smart, Sussex.
Capt L C R Smith, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J W Steven, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R R Surridge, Sussex.
Second-Lieut R N L Symes, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H D Taylor, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J N Taylor, Suffolks.
Lieut T W J Taylor, Essex.
Second-Lieut J Thomson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H V Thornley, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H W Treelawney, Cornwalls.
Capt H F Vinden, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W M Walters, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J M Warlaw, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt W H Warman, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt H R Wilcox, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N Wilks, East Kents.
Second-Lieut G F Williams, Northumberlands.
Rev C P Wright, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut H Young, Lancasters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut C H Flinn, Essex.
Capt H J B Foster, Bedfords.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut T Toshack, East Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Lieut C R Brown, Essex.
Second-Lieut H Clarkson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S H R Eyre, Essex.
Second-Lieut J G H Frew, Flying Corps.
Lieut G H Hadley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R E Kimbell, Hussars.
Lieut T Langwill, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S E Lee, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A L Piper, Essex.
Second-Lieut L F Portway, Essex.
Second-Lieut D N Robertson, Flying Corps.
Lieut W E H Spicer, West Yorks.
Lieut H M Swears, Machine Gun Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 11.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 391, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Railway Corps: Capt H J Hart.

WOUNDED.

South Wales Borderers: Lieut H L Pel.
South Lancashires: 2nd-Lieuts W Dixon, V L Watson.
East Lancashires: 2nd-Lieuts A C Bailey, A T R Bradshaw.
West Yorkshires: 2nd-Lieut G R Falconer Taylor.
Shropshire Light Infantry: Capt W L Herd.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 6.

KILLED.

Acting-Lieut Leonard C Warder, Reserve.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Holbrook L Gaskell, Gunner.
Mister Frank Ellis, Gunner.

DIED.

Carpenter-Lieut Benjamin J Richards.

DEID OF INJURY.

Probationary Flight-Officer Howard E Grandy.
Sub-Lieut Claude H Usborne, Volunteer Reserve.

INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Officer Leonard E M Gillman.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Arthur F Bucks, Missing.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Arther S Mather.
Flight-Sub-Lieut John J. Malone.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Edmund D Roach.

WOUNDED.

Lieut George F V Anson, Vol Reserve.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Donald M Shields.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Lieut Edward C Thornton.

ROYAL NAVAL DISION.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut Herman Shaw, Marines.

WOUNDED.

Captain Valentine H S Jones.
Captain John Goldsmith.
Lieut Rupert H Marsland.
Second-Lieut John V Atkinson, Marine light Infantry.
Second-Lieut Leslie Lees, Marine Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut Lyonel G Evans, Marine Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut James Kenny, Marine Light Infantry.
Lieut Alfred G Henry, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Richard H Sikes, Vol Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Leslie S Savill, Vol Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Henry A J Burr, Vol Reserve.

LONDON, May 8.

KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Raymond W Berridge, R N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut James Fielding, Marine L I.
Second-Lieut Charles H Kearney, Marine L I.
Sub-Lieut. George H W Hughes, Volunteer Reserve.

MISSING.

Captin Newel E E Burton-Fanning Marine L I.
Captain John Cambell, Marine L I.
Lieut Neville I Lion, Marine L I.
Lieut Edgar L Platts, Marine L I.
Second-Lieut Cyril C Roe, Marine L I.
Second-Lieut William E Llewellyn, Marine L I.
Second-Lieut Frank S Marsh, Marine L I.
Second-Lieut Henry C Holmes, Marine L I.
Second-Lieut William A Lake, Marine L I.
Second-Lieut Rginald R Blackburn, Marine L I.
Second-Lieut Philip E R Hardy, Marine L I.
Second-Lieut Edwin G Vagg, Marine L I.
Second-Lieut David H Walker, L I.
Second-Lieut Alexander Farmer, Marine L I.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut Frederick C Richardson, Volunteer Reserve.

Burgoyne's

SUPPLY DRUGS & CHEMICALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA

are well acquainted with the trying conditions of the climate, which are responsible for so many ills, the chief of which is

LOSS OF VITALITY.

The symptoms are various, such as weariness, mental exhaustion, faintness, brain fag, and worst of all sleeplessness, which is so common during the hot summer nights but

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The Celebrated Nerve Tonic, is the ideal remedy for all complaints arising from the breakdown of the nervous system to which all are more or less subject.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

whatever the cause, is immediately relieved and the more serious after-effects are avoided by the immediate use of IXIDAMA which is the finest known TONIC for increasing the supply of nerve power.

Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout India.

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For Enteric

and other fevers. Benger's Food is safe and successful in fever nursing because, when served to the patient, the preliminary work of digestion has been done.

This is an all-important advantage, as in fevers the digestive system is always impaired and frequently seriously inflamed.

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is soothing and restful, and safe to give in conditions when ordinary food is impossible or dangerous. Benger's is more than a highly nutritive Food, as the self-contained natural digestive agents enable it to be self-digestive.

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"It is especially useful . . . in cases of gastric intestinal derangements such as "typhoid fever." (Page 184)

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Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A. 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, Pitt street.

Your Nervous System Calls for help

every time you have that distressful feeling that "nothing matters." A healthy body means a healthy mind; and a healthy mind views life in its true perspective—whatsoever has to be done seems naturally well worth doing; the daily round becomes a pleasure.

Good health is the greatest asset in life that man, woman, or child can possess, and thousands of past sufferers from lassitude, anæmia, indigestion, and consequent ill-temper—even those who have narrowly escaped serious nervous breakdown—have secured a new lease of life through taking Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, which restores the tone of the nervous system, replenishes the devitalised blood with its most important ingredient—free phosphorous—and imparts virility to the whole human structure—brain, body, nerves and muscles.

Pleasant to take, readily assimilated, and with no unpleasant after-effects, Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne has attained a world-wide reputation since its discovery by Dr. Lalor fifty years ago.

If *your* nervous system is calling for help feed it with its natural food—Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne—and experience the exhilaration of renewed vitality, easy digestion, and a brighter outlook on life generally. Prove by test.

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is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.
English Retail Prices—2/9, 4/6 and 11/-

FOR ECONOMY, COMFORT, QUICKNESS AND CLENLINESS USE BOSS OIL-AIR STOVE 1 2 3 4 5

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L. ROYSAMPAT,
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Fame.

Dunlop has not yet attained what is said to be man's highest ambition—i.e., to appear in a "Punch" cartoon, but—one never can tell.

Meanwhile, it is no small compliment to Dunlop as an advertising figure that he should be the subject of the first caricature of a series just commenced in "Hello!"—"London Opinion's" new house organ.

The success of the attempt can be judged by reference to the inset of the original figure, which, in turn, is a development of our Trade Mark.

Incidentally, it may not be generally known that Mr. J. B. Dunlop, the Inventor of the Pneumatic Tyre, is still living and resident in Dublin.

ADVERTISERS CUYED.

I.—MR. DUNLOP.

Mr. Dunlop [illegible], in a fit of arrogance, blown up his artist, the latter [illegible] his own back by blowing up Mr. Dunlop.

Trade Mark.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LIMITED,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
(Incorporated in England,)
3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

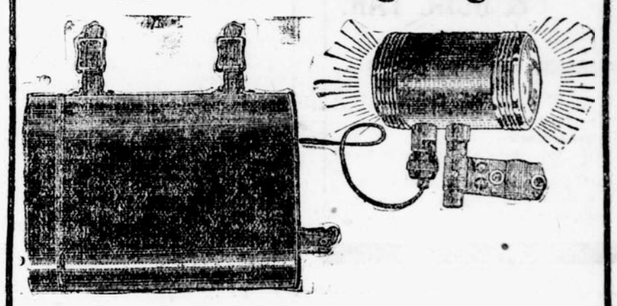
"Delicious"
IS THE VERDICT FOR
HELLER'S
ROYAL ZEST COCOA
Our Guarantee with Royal-Zest
"Money Back if not the Best"
OF ALL DEALERS
SOLE AGENTS:
KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION
Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

ELECTRIC

Buggy and Carriage Lights.



Away with those dim, unreliable and greasy candles. Use Electric Lamps in your Carriages and Buggies.

No stopping to buy candles or matches.

They require no matches to light them and will stand any weather, wind and vibration and remain neat and clean always.

No stopping by Police for blown out candles.

Just turn a switch and get a beautiful clear light ahead and a red signal behind.

Forget all troubles attached to candle lights.

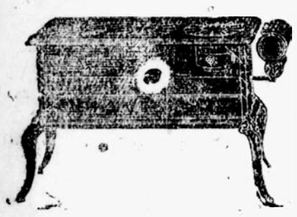
Fitted with a battery that lasts one to two years with average use, in a substantial Teak box.

Price	Rs.	35-0-0	a pair complete.
Better Quality	„	40-0-0	„ „
Best Quality	„	50-0-0	„ „
Spare batteries ..	„	16-0-0	for any of the above sets.

Prices are for complete lights including fixing brackets, batteries, battery boxes, etc., etc.

Eastern Electric and Trading Co., Karachi.
Telegrams: "ELECTRIC," KARACHI.

SEE THAT YOU GET
THE WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE.



(Only a few reasons why preferred so popular).
It is far superior to any stove with wick.
No soot or smell because it is wickless.
Most economical because it has no wick
Takes any grade of kerosine oil and produces a powerful blue flame.
No pump and hence the safest.
Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical perfection.
With one, two or three burners.
Prices from Rs. 14 to Rs. 58 only.
Baking Ovens to suit all sizes available.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,
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FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS
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"TRIPLEX"

Unbreakable safety glass goggles

which prevent accident to your eyes. There is no sphere in which the benefits derived from the uses of "Triplex" safety goggles have been more apparent or more appreciated than in the present War, in fact it has been the means of saving many valuable lives in the danger zone and preventing serious accident to the sight.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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"FOR CHILDREN, FOR SOLDIERS, FOR INVALIDS"
JUST RECEIVED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS
Milk chocolate in tablets As. 4 and As. 8. Milk chocolate croquettes per packet As. 8.
Milk chocolate cubes per lb. Rs. 2-8. Almond Milk chocolate in bars As. 4 and As. 8.
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In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

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THE TRUE TEST
OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever;
Sterling Silver Rs. 30;
Ditto with Radium Dial,
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The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

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ost vigour, lost memory, and lost nterest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

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An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold Throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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